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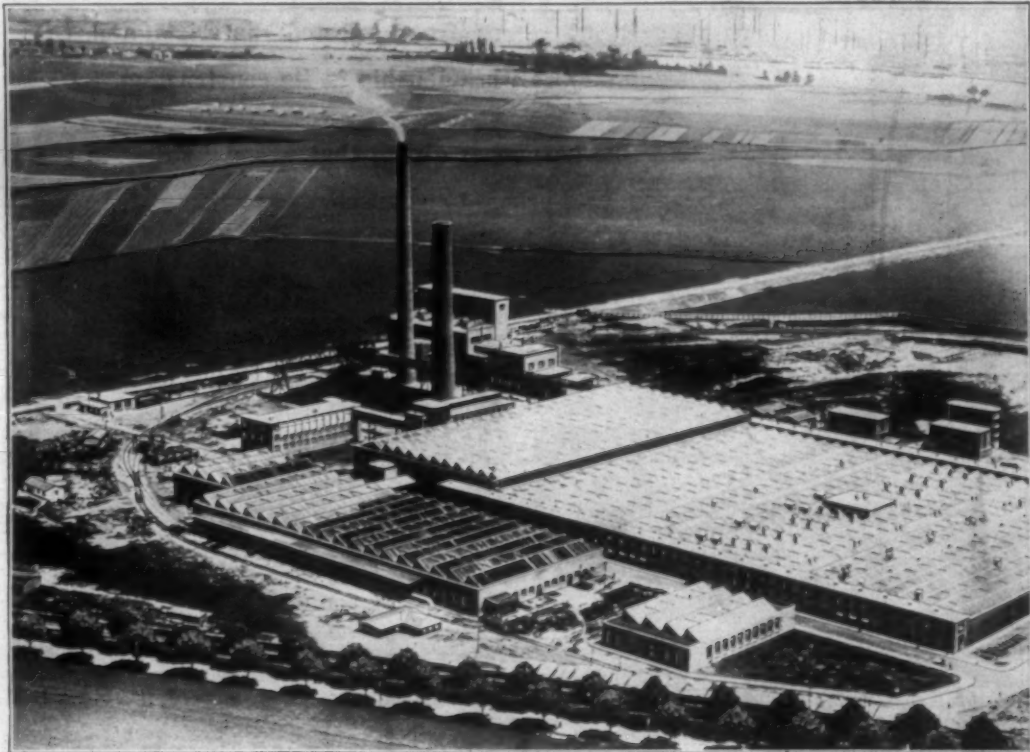
INSTITUTE FOR
RESEARCH IN
SOCIAL SCIENCE

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 36

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JULY 25, 1929

No. 21



*The Story of
Glanzstoff
Rayon
No. 9*

Built in 1927-28 along the most up-to-date lines, this plant in Cologne on the Rhine, is a joint business venture of Courtaulds Limited of England and Vereinigte Glanzstoff Fabriken of Elberfeld, Germany. Production capacity is approximately eight million pounds a year.

LION BRAND RAYONS



AMERICAN GLANZSTOFF CORPORATION

180 Madison Avenue, New York
American Plant, Elizabethton, Tenn.
Member of The Rayon Institute of America, Inc.

LOOM HARNESS

EMMONS loom harness stands the daily grind with the endurance that comes from selected materials and the superior quality of workmanship in its construction.

Our Mail Eye harness is giving that unusual result in the weave room that brings to us unsolicited testimonials.

Write us about your requirements.

EMMONS LOOM HARNESS CO.

1867

Lawrence, Massachusetts

1929



FIG. 20.
Oblong Basket

LANE

Patent Steel Frame

Canvas Mill Baskets

Combine utmost durability with perfect protection to contents.

Made of extra strong Lane woven canvas with the Lane Patented indestructible spring steel frame with renewable hardwood shoes and cross supporting slats.

W. T. Lane & Brothers

Originators and Manufacturers of
Canvas Baskets for 25 years
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

THE MICROSCOPE

The use of the microscope is proving more and more of value in determining the condition of fibres and the effect upon them of various methods of treatment.

One thing the microscope definitely proves, and that is the superior conditions of fibres treated with the

Wyandotte
Quality and Service
Textile Alkalies

Straight fibres of unimpaired tensile strength spin down finer and produce textiles of better appearance and softer texture.

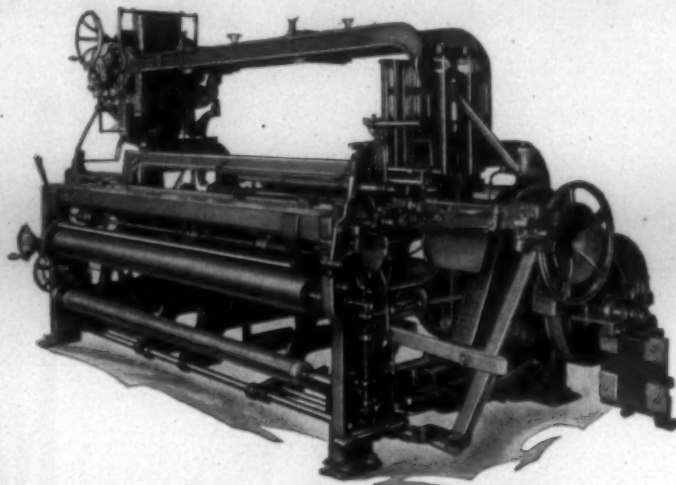
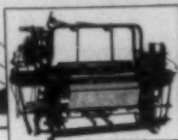
That these results are being obtained in hundreds of mills by the use of these special purpose Wyandotte Textile Alkalies is your guarantee that these same benefits can be obtained by you.



Ask your supply man for
"WYANDOTTE"

The J. B. Ford Co., Sole Mfrs., Wyandotte, Mich.

LOOMINARIES OF THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY



6

verified reasons for **greater efficiency**

Verybest

Woolen or Worsted Loom

ASK for our representative to call or for an appointment to inspect an installation of these looms in service.

A descriptive booklet will be sent on request.

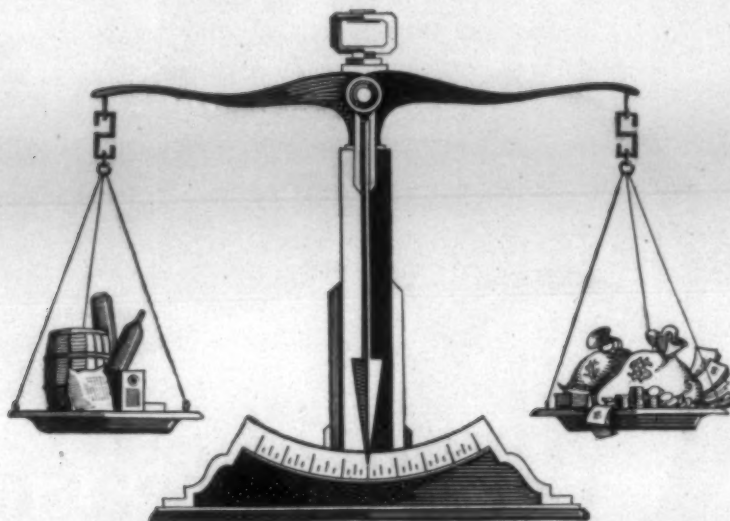


1. Consistently produces cloth in every respect above the standard in quality;
Weaves all kinds of woolen and worsted fabrics from lightest to heaviest weights;
2. Gives maximum production with minimum labor cost because of continuity of operation, easier running, requiring less fixing;
3. Rugged, rigid construction withstands year in and year out hard service because of its strong, accurately fitted frame;
4. Smoother operation because of roller bearings on crankshaft, bottom shaft and motor drive, improved lubrication;
5. Precision construction and machined surfaces insure interchangeability of parts;
6. Easily removable cloth roll is a time- and labor-saving feature.

CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS
WORCESTER, MASS.

PROVIDENCE, R.I. PHILADELPHIA, PA. ALLENTOWN, PA. PATERSON, N.J.
S. B. ALEXANDER, SOUTHERN MANAGER - - - CHARLOTTE, N.C.

VALUE



THE discriminating purchaser knows that the price of a commodity is at best an uncertain measure of its value, and that value, rather than price, should always be the governing factor. Such a buyer can correctly appraise the worth of Mathieson Chemicals on the sound basis of fullest value for each dollar expended. For Mathieson Chemicals are merchandised on the theory that customers are made... and held... not by price concessions but by intelligent co-operation and satisfactory service—and that to make a customer is better than merely to make a sale.

Soda Ash
Caustic Soda
Liquid Chlorine
Bleaching Powder
Bicarbonate of Soda
Ammonia, Anhydrous
& Aqua
HTH (Hypochlorite)
PURITE (Fused Soda
Ash)
Sulphur Dichloride
Benzoyl Chloride
...
Benzoate of Soda
Benzyl Alcohol
Ethyl Vanillin
Benzaldehyde
Benzoic Acid
Coumarin
Vanillin



The MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS (Inc.)

250 Park Avenue, New York City

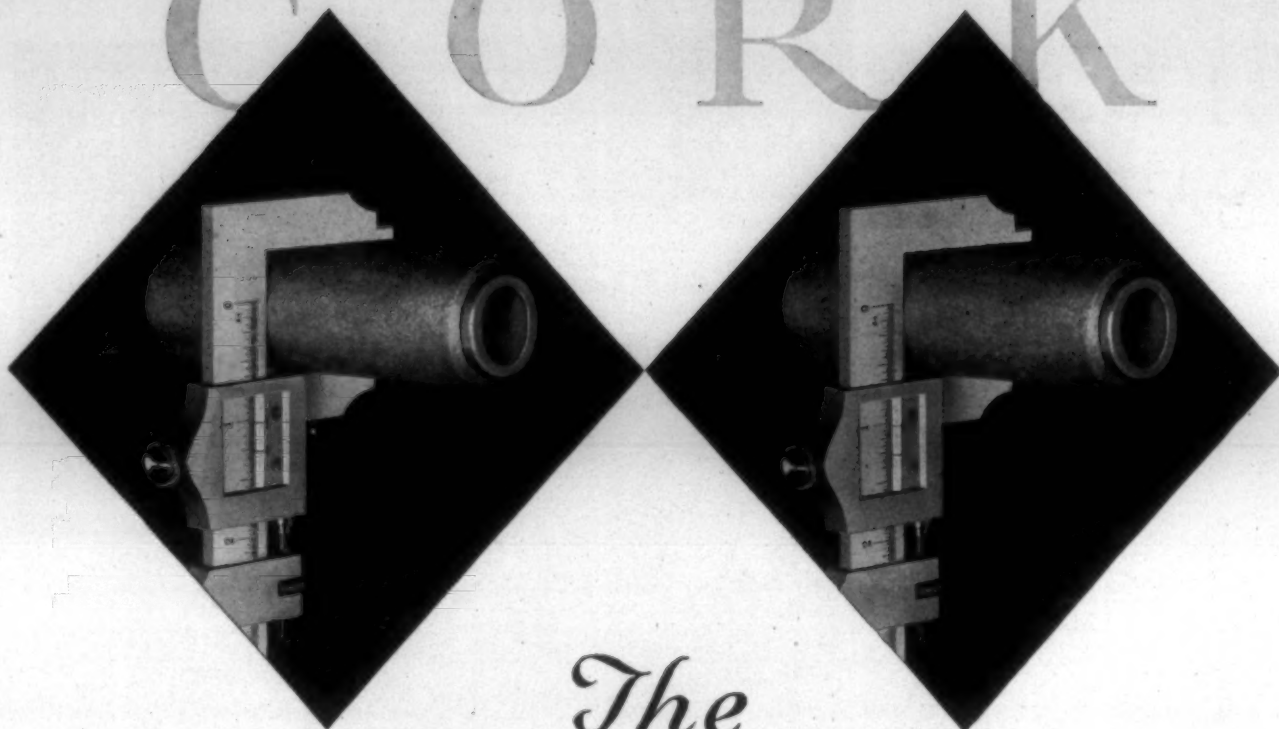
Philadelphia Chicago Providence Charlotte Cincinnati

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MATHIESON CHEMICALS

C O R K



The
Diameters
Are the Same

WHEN shell rolls covered with Armstrong's Seamless Cork Cots come from the buffing machine, their diameters are the same. It is not necessary to sort them with calipers to find pairs that will match.

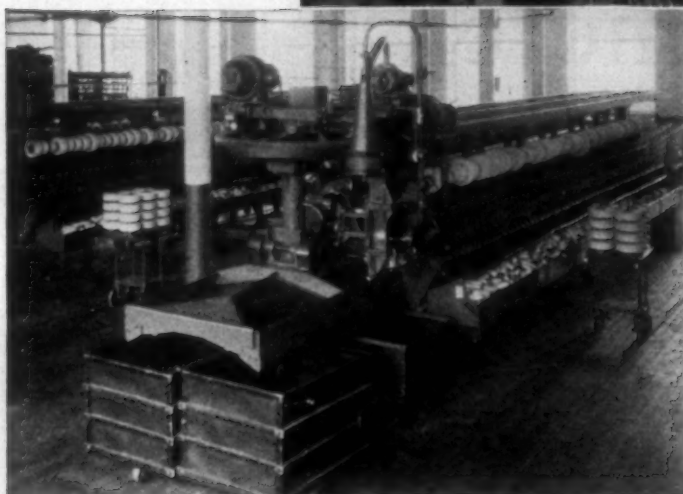
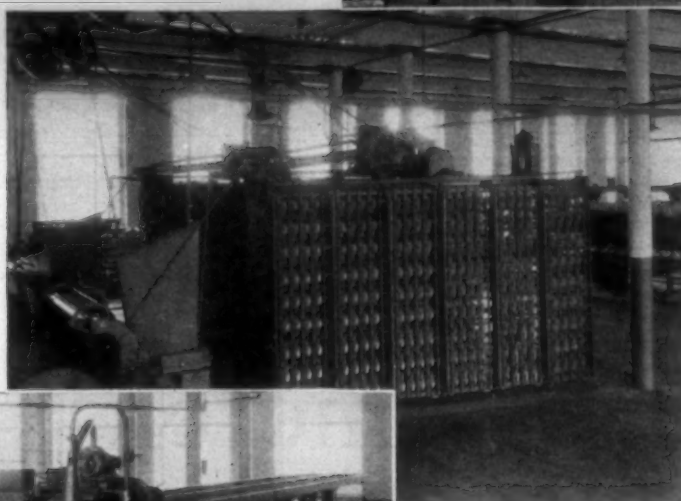
This is a minor point, perhaps, but it is another advantage of Armstrong's Cork Cots in addition to their long life, four times that of leather; their low final cost, 50% of leather; and their resistance to moisture.

If you are not familiar with the results that many of the leading mills have obtained with Armstrong's Seamless Cork Cots, write for further information. Armstrong Cork Company, 924 Arch Street, Lancaster, Pa.

Armstrong's Seamless Cork Cots
For Spinning and Card Room Rolls

‘ ‘ EVERY KNOT A WEAVER’S KNOT ’ ’

A SATISFIED USER



The PIEDMONT
MANUFACTURING
Co.
of PIEDMONT,
SOUTH CAROLINA

{ A good measure of the excellence of any product is the number and quality of its Satisfied Users. This mill is a good example of the many that have installed Barber-Colman Automatic Spoolers and High Speed Warpers }

BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY

General Offices and Plant

GREENVILLE, S. C.

ROCKFORD, ILL., U. S. A.

FRAMINGHAM, MASS.

HIGH WAGES VS. WORLD-WIDE COMPETITION

According to Gilbert D. Harrison, vice president of the Lewiston Bleachery, who recently returned from a trip abroad.

"The production costs in one of the mills we visited," declared Mr. Harrison, "amount to about one-fourth those of a southern mill making the same type of fabrics. None of the spinners we saw at work in Hungary wore any shoes. They took their shoes off on arrival at the mills and put them on when they returned home. They cannot afford to buy shoes often enough to wear them while working."

"With their low wages and their low production costs, in some cases one-fourth as much as even our southern mills, one is inclined to ask what will we do when they add greater efficiency."

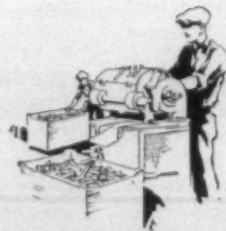
Reprint from May 16th, Daily News Record.

The American workman retains his supremacy as the highest paid worker in the world . . . in the face of wages in foreign countries of one-half to three-fourths less, because of his efficiency—and machines.

Read the news item above about Mr. Harrison. It tells us what we are on the threshold of, in meeting world-wide competition. Competition which even now effects American prices, and textile mill activity.

As an offset to this competition, the Labor

Extension (Multiple Loom System) of removing from the skilled worker the unskilled work, so releasing his time for more skilled work at conservative pay, has done much toward bettering quality and increasing output, at less cost.



Besides the important assistance Terrell machines have given in enabling the easy promoting of this system in both weaving and spinning rooms, they have effected remarkable savings in labor, and in quills and bobbins, in the cleaning operation.

Ask us how one of these bobbin or quill cleaning machines can cut your costs. Please state if you have filler or roving bobbins in mind. Let us give you the exact authentic data arrived at in other mills under varying conditions.

The TERRELL MACHINE CO. Charlotte, N.C.

Manufacturers of

Termaco, Utsman, Type K, etc., Machines

New York and N. E. Representatives: The General Supply Co., Danielson, Conn.

Effect of Repair Work on Machine Efficiency

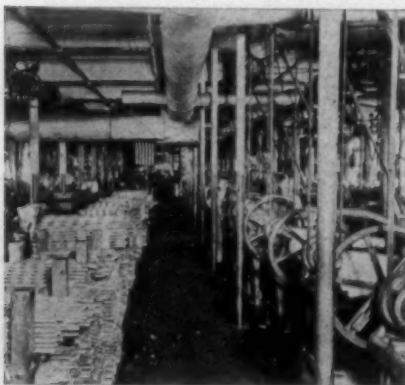
Danger of Unskilled Work not Generally Appreciated

THE importance of proper maintenance of textile machinery is so well recognized that today no modern mill worth the name would dream of running machines with worn-out bearings, cracked gears or frames, worn-out card clothing, nicked drafting rolls, etc. Repairs and replacements of this sort are quickly made, as a matter of course, in order to cut idle machine hours to the minimum.

Recently, however, considerable study has been devoted to the manner in which such repairs are being made. It has been found that the quality of repair work has frequently affected operations adversely. Repair parts have been found to last only a fraction of the time of the original parts, occasionally machines after overhaul have been found to produce less than before, and cases of impaired quality of product were fairly common. Resultant dissatisfaction has too often centered on the manufacturer of the textile machinery. To see what could be done, the Whitin Machine Works has recently completed a thorough investigation into the whole situation, which will be of interest to all practical mill executives.

The trouble seems to center in a failure on the part of mill men to appreciate the technical problems incidental to building textile machinery. They have a thorough understanding of the importance of correct design, proper adjustment, proper selection of material, etc., incident to putting out modern machinery, but for some reason do not realize that the experience and technical skill necessary to build a machine are equally necessary to keep it functioning at its highest efficiency.

Naturally, machines that are idle as the result of break-downs or natural wear and tear, must be put back into production with the least possible delay, and as a result, superintendents have



Spinning roll department

rightly placed great emphasis on quick service in making repairs and replacements. They have become accustomed to employ local firms who have given the required quick service but have been seriously handicapped by lack of the technical knowledge which is only ac-

quired through long and extensive research and experiment, with the result that the efficiency of the repaired machine has frequently fallen off alarmingly. Probably

the machinery manufacturers are partly responsible for this condition since they have not always been organized to render the prompt service necessary, and the harassed mill operator had to turn to whatever source of help he could find.

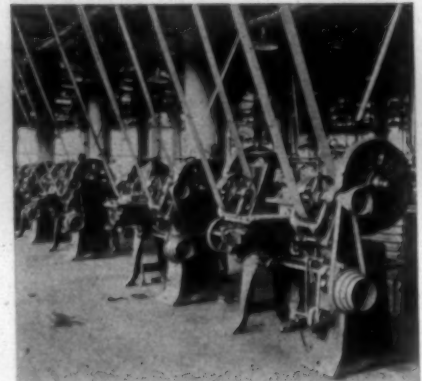
To combat that condition, to maintain quality and quantity of production of all machines in use at the high level of which they were capable when they first came from the shop, and at the same time render the necessary prompt service, the Whitin Machine Works have been quietly reorganizing their repair department. They are now in a position to handle repair and replacement jobs just as rapidly as the local shops or even the mill's own maintenance department.

The proper functioning of textile machinery depends largely on the care and knowledge used in the manufacture of all its component parts—parts in which the margin between correct and incorrect design and manufacture is measured in fractions of a thousandth of an inch, or in a few degrees of temperature in the hardening and tempering process. In the proper production of such parts there is no substitute for the resources and experience of the established machinery manufacturer.

As an additional service, Whitin experts continually follow up all installations by personal calls. Furthermore, these experts will come upon the request of any mill operator who may wish to consult them.

Thoughtful mill men can readily see that the textile machinery manufacturer's interest in the proper operation of his machine is second only to their own, because future sales and satisfied customers depend on continual proper functioning of the machines over a long period of years. Therefore, the solving of the repair problem is a matter of self-interest to the machinery manufacturer, and his co-operation can be counted upon 100%.

The Whitin Repair Department, as now operated, has a very real service available to cotton and woolen mills. Executives who are interested in this very important problem will find it worth while to get in touch with the Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Massachusetts, addressing the Repair Department.



Milling department

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOL. 36

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JULY 25, 1929

No. 21

Textile Institute Promotes Styled Cottons

EXCEPTIONAL demand for cotton fabrics is reflected in sharp increases in the volume of cotton goods printed and finished during the first five months of 1929, Walker D. Hines, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., states in a review which he has just completed stressing the growing style importance of cottons.

"Reports from printers of cotton fabrics," he states, "show that in the first five months of 1929, 427,638,000 yards were printed. This represents an increase of approximately 28 per cent over the volume of goods printed in the corresponding period of 1928.

"Latest available statistics from finishers show that in the first five months of 1929 there were 763,462,000 yards of cotton goods finished. This is an increase of 130,000,000 yards or 21 per cent more than the yardage printed in the corresponding period of 1928.

"Three facts are of outstanding importance in the present season, characterized by the new fashion prominence of cotton.

Styled cottons have been more widely advertised and more prominently displayed than in any other season.

Cottons have achieved a new and prominent position in the field of high style and their importance has been greatly enhanced in volume style markets.

A new and greater consumer interest has been reflected in larger demand for styled cottons.

"The position of cottons in the field of high style has been further enhanced by designing cottons to emphasize their distinctive qualities of coolness, comfort and cleanliness. This new prestige has been felt in a very general stimulation of demand for other types of styled cottons in so-called volume markets. In this connection it should be pointed out that the industry is fully alert to the necessity for maintaining cotton in a prominent position in the high-styled field in order to keep this market in advance of the volume market and thus maintain a high position in the entire field of style."

The review summarizes the various activities of the Institute during the past six months in stimulating the demand for styled cottons by national advertising, the publication of style bulletin, distribution of sample fabrics, style conferences, radio talks, and cooperation with large retail stores in special merchandising efforts in behalf of cotton.

"I believe the industry appreciates the results of these special efforts to extend the uses of cotton," Mr. Hines stated, "and will wish to continue and enlarge the program."

The Institute's Campaign

In reporting on the Institute's campaign in the interest of styled cotton, Mr. Hines says:

"Since February of this year, the Cotton-Textile Institute has been conducting a national advertising

and promotional campaign in behalf of that section of the industry which is concerned with style demand. Advertisements have appeared in trade publications and fashion magazines. A style bulletin, 'Flashes of Fashion,' has been published at frequent intervals to give all sections of the industry together with retail markets, stylists and fashion authorities a summary of current information as to styles in cotton. One collection of sample fabrics has been distributed, featuring outstanding selections of summer fabrics in accordance with our swatching service; a second collection, comprising fabrics for fall, is now being arranged. Cotton dresses and fabrics have been displayed in national style shows, and fashion talks have been made in all sections of the country by members of the Institute staff before educational and merchandising groups. Some of these talks have been made over the radio.

"At the present time the Institute is distributing approximately 18,000 copies of the style bulletin and 12,000 copies of the swatching booklets. Eight hundred prominent department stores have specifically requested this information for members of their staffs, averaging ten copies per store. The style bulletin and the swatching booklet go primarily to stylists, merchandising and advertising managers and the buyers for these stores.

"That this new service by the Institute has been of real value to retail and wholesale merchants is indicated by the many visits and the extensive correspondence which we have had from their executives. The use of information supplied by the Institute is seen currently in department store advertising featuring cotton in a greatly variety of uses that are recognized as fashionable this season. This includes cottons both as piece goods and in ready made apparel for women and children—sports dresses, afternoon and evening dresses, coats, capes, hats, stockings, shoes, gloves and other accessories. It has even been reflected in new emphasis on household uses of cotton.

"In all the Institute's efforts the whole idea of presenting authoritative information regarding the style importance of cotton has been to assist the industry and the trade so that they in turn would be in a better position to present cottons in an intelligent manner to their consumers.

"Nearly three years ago the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers rendered a valuable service to the industry by arranging a style show in connection with its annual fall meeting. Later this collection of cotton dresses was sent to a large number of important cities where fashion shows were held in some of the large department stores. This Association has continued to promote styled cottons in an organized way through a Style Advisory Board and special publicity efforts.

"Other associations in the industry have been active

(Continued on Page 34)

Effect of Constant Relative Humidity *

By Charles H. Forsaith, Superintendent of Jackson Mills of Nashua Mfg. Co., Nashua, N. H.

At the Jackson Mill of the Nashua Manufacturing Company, where the "Indian Head" cloth is made, we have a concrete mill humidified by a central station system. That is to say, air is taken into the system in the basement, where it passes through water sprays and becomes saturated. This saturated air is pushed up large ducts on the side of the mill with openings into each room. As this saturated air enters the room, its temperature is raised so that by the time the air is actually comes into the room its relative humidity has been dropped from the saturation point down to the predetermined standard for that room.

Under proper design and an available supply of cold water, not only the relative humidity but the dry-bulb temperature of a department could be held at any desired point. The outlets for this air are so situated that the air must sweep over the entire room before it can escape, and therefore much more uniform results are obtained than would be possible in a system of humidification in which there is no mechanical attempt to move the air. Needless to say, there are very few windows in this mill that can be opened, and we have strict rulings as to just when they shall be open.

I am going to assume, therefore, that we have a mill in which each department is maintained at a constant relative humidity. We shall see just what effect this has on the regain of the cotton as it passes through the mill.

In order to test the results of our constant standard

humidities, samples of cotton were taken before and after each step in the process of manufacture, sealed in glass jars, and then baked out to note the percentage of regain. The results were plotted for convenience; and if you will look at the chart, you can follow the cotton through the mill. The chart shows the time of readings, the department where taken, the machine, the indoor humidity near the machine, and the outdoor humidity taken at the same time. A few outstanding notes in regard to the conduct of the test and the results obtained are as follows:

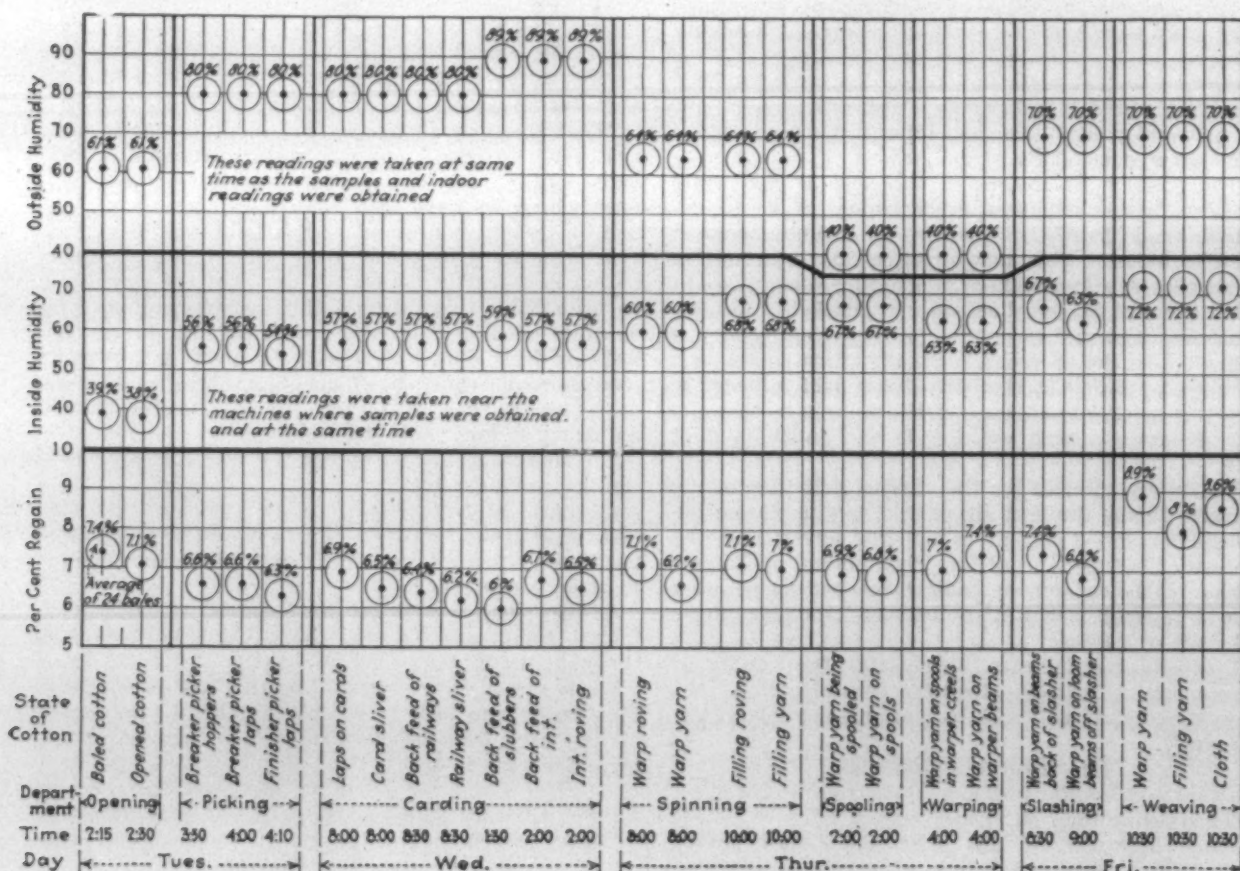
In taking the samples of cotton in the various stages of manufacture, we did not attempt to follow the same cotton, but we did take the sample in the regular order of process and took each at a time when we figured the cotton which we originally took from the bales might have reached the place in question. In every instance the samples of cotton were sealed up in glass jars and held in the department in which they were taken until we were ready to dry them out.

In one instance, however, we did follow the same cotton. We saved the roving which we tested from the intermediates and used it as a back feed on the warp and filling spinning frames for the bobbins we intended to test. In the 18 hours the roving was in the spinning room before using, it gained about ½ per cent, or went from 6½ per cent regain up to 7 per cent.

In all cases the back feed and product of the front of the machine were taken at the same time, and therefore came from the same cotton. As would be expected,

(Continued on Page 38)

*Address before Lowell Textile School.



Cleaning and Oiling Full Fashioned Hosiery Machines

By F. K. Fogleman*

A FULL-FASHIONED knitting machine may appear on the surface to be a very simple machine which requires only an operator and little attention. Such is not the case, however, for it is a precision machine; one which requires constant care and attention from its operator. Any machine, no matter how simple or durable its mechanism might be, if neglected or abused will deteriorate rapidly and require frequent repair or replacement. The fact that all manufacturers of full-fashioned hosiery desire to produce the best fabric that it is possible to make should cause them to see the necessity of keeping their machines clean, free from rust, and properly lubricated.

Rust, if allowed to form on needles and narrowing points, will cause cuts in the fabric and will, therefore, necessitate the frequent renewal of these parts. Improper lubrication will add to the operating troubles and cause the production of bad fabric. It is with the thought that some of the ideas expressed herein might be worthwhile to the manufacturers of full-fashioned hosiery and to the machine operators that the problem of proper cleaning and lubrication is discussed.

A Cleaning Schedule

Full-fashioned knitting machines should be cleaned thoroughly every four to six weeks in order to obtain the best results in operation. Care should be exercised to see that all rust is removed from the carrier rods and narrowing rods. Carriers and all rods with which the thread comes into contact should be thoroughly cleaned. Sinker-heads, catchbar, narrowing heads and splicing shaft should be cleaned likewise. It is a good idea to carry the cleaning process to the point of wiping the grease and dirt from all cam rollers and levers, and not to confine it entirely to the loop forming elements. The cam rollers should be wiped free of oil and fresh lubricant put on after the cleaning is finished.

Waste may be used to clean the machine but rags will be found to be more satisfactory for cleaning the sinker-head as particles of waste are likely to get between the sinkers and dividers and thus clog the slots. It is probably better to use waste for cleaning shafts, cam levers and rollers as it is more absorbent and the amount necessary for the cleaning process is not so great as it would be if rags alone were used.

An ammonia solution say about 50 per cent each of water and ammonia, and very fine emery cloth (grade 000) are good cleaning agents. The ammonia removes the greater part of the rust and makes it an easy matter to remove the remainder with emery cloth without causing injury to any of the parts. Use the waste or rags to apply the ammonia and rub vigorously. It is best to wipe the parts after this application in order to remove all ammonia that has not been evaporated. This method is quite trying on those who come into close contact with the ammonia; but it furnishes the best and most economical means of cleaning.

Possibly the best method of carrying out the cleaning operation is to use six or eight men and assign each man two or three sections of the machine and make them responsible for the cleanliness of their respective sections. With this arrangement it should only take from one and one-half to two hours to clean a machine thoroughly. It is best to let the knitter clean his narrowing combs and points since the regular cleaner may not be a knitter and might possibly upset the setting of the narrowing gear or bend the points of alignment.

A plan that might be very effective in some mills would be to use apprentice knitters as cleaners for a short time. In this way they would become familiar with the machine and with the parts that must be kept absolutely clean in order that a flawless fabric might be produced. This would also show them the accuracy with which the full-fashioned knitting machine performs its task and instill into them the necessity for doing things correctly. The root of quite a few of the operating troubles encountered in full-fashioned knitting will be found to lie in the accumulation of dirt on some delicate part of the machine. Keep the machine clean and it will serve long and well.

A Plan of Lubrication

Correct lubrication is, perhaps, never given the consideration that it deserves. Not only is this true as applied to the knitting machine, but to other machines as well.

The proper lubricants to be used on the various parts of the full-fashioned knitting machines are as follows:

For the needles and narrowing points use a high grade stainless, or high grade needle oil. These oils are usually highly refined petroleum products combined with neatsfoot or other fixed oils such as lard oil. The object is to produce an oil that will not ordinarily show spots on the fabric. If any spots are shown, however, they may be easily removed in the dyeing and degumming processes. This quality is essential as the fabric must be dyed or if ingrain silk is used it is even more essential.

Oils for lubricating bearings, sinkers, dividers, coulier motion, cock-box bar, and narrowing spindles should be a light machine oil having a viscosity of about 200 seconds Saybolt at 100 degrees Fahrenheit.

The splicing shaft, on which the friction boxes slide, should be lubricated with castor oil. This oil furnishes ideal lubrication for these boxes as it does not glaze the leather friction shoes and possesses the adhesive quality necessary to allow the proper operation of the friction boxes. Since castor oil has a tendency to gum when allowed to remain on the shaft for any great length of time the friction boxes will work in a more satisfactory manner if the splicing is cleaned every two weeks. Gears which mesh should be oiled with a viscous lubricant that will not be easily thrown from the teeth by a centrifugal force or displaced by rubbing and squeezing. This lubricant should be of such viscosity as not to flow appreciably under ordinary temperatures.

Chains should be oiled with a heavy lubricant having a viscosity of approximately 300 seconds Saybolt at 100 degrees Fahrenheit.

A light form of cup grease will be found to give best results on the coulier gear and pinion.

Regular Schedule is Necessary

In order to be sure that all parts are properly lubricated at all times it is best to have a regular schedule to follow. The following suggestions are made as a basis for some definite system of lubrication:

All bearings, cam rollers, narrowing spindles, and all other moving parts should be oiled at least two times per week. This should be done, preferably, on Monday and Thursday, as such a schedule would divide the week into two convenient periods.

Jacks, sinkers, and dividers will function better if lubricated at least once each week.

(Continued on Page 39)

*Technical Writer, Textile Machine Works, Reading, Pa.

Sales Larger--Prices Higher

"While the goods market opened at the beginning of the week rather quiet but fairly firm, the large advances in cotton on Tuesday and Wednesday stimulated business considerably, so that our total sales for the week have been practically equal to full production," the Hunter Manufacturing & Commission Company reports for the week just ended.

"Large quantities of goods could have been sold during the last few days but in many cases orders were declined and higher prices on many constructions are now prevailing. The tremendous advances in grain during the last few weeks have created a much more cheerful feeling and some buyers are beginning to wonder whether or not cotton will also move to higher levels. The recent advances in commodity prices have greatly increased the purchasing power of the rural and farming districts.

Printers' Purchase Light

"Print cloth sales have been more active and some constructions have been sold in large quantities at 3-16c to 1/4c per yard advance over last week. This demand is coming largely from the converters of bleached goods while printers' purchases have been light. Jobbers have bought quite a fair quantity of sheetings for the first time in many weeks, and prices have advanced anywhere from 1/8c to 1/4c per yard from the low levels. On heavy sheetings, drills and twills the recent low prices have disappeared but so far there has been practically no business placed at the advanced prices. However, the outlook is for more activity next week.

"Large tire manufacturers are beginning to curtail production considerably, but this is more or less nat-

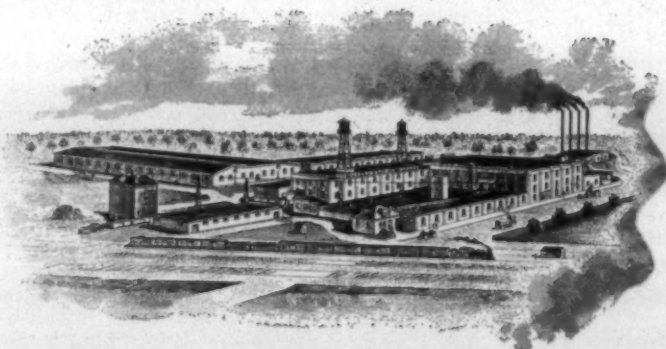
ural because of the exceedingly large production during the first six months of this year, and we are having requests for deferred deliveries on contracts for goods going to this trade. It is also understood that several large tire manufacturers have fairly large stocks of finished tires on hand so that the outlook now is for a smaller consumption of goods by the tire trade during the next few weeks.

"Our sales of fine and fancy goods have been below production and somewhat below last week, but there appears to be a very much sounder basis for hopefulness than has been apparent for the last few weeks. Shirts are generally quiet, but we anticipate an improvement in demand during the next thirty days. While there has been some movement on broadcloths during the last few weeks, sales have been at low prices, and we have not accepted any of this business, feeling that there must be some improvement in prices very soon.

"We have had a large number of orders for both towels and blankets and most of the orders have come through with instructions for rush shipment which proves that stocks are low. Buyers apparently have had in their minds the possibility of lower prices, but it now looks as though they have more confidence in values and, as soon as the department stores and retailers generally have finished checking up their inventories we look for more activity. It is our opinion that we will see a considerable increase in business in this division during August and September.

"Sales in the colored goods division have been a little will show a very fair volume of sales well distributed
(Continued on Page 40)

VICTOR MILL STARCH—The Weaver's Friend



It boils thin, penetrates the warps and carries the weight into cloth. It means good running work, satisfied help and one hundred per cent production.

We are in a position now to offer prompt shipments.

THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY

COLUMBUS, OHIO

DANIEL H. WALLACE, Southern Agent, Greenville, S. C.

C. B. ILLER, Greenville, S. C. F. M. WALLACE, Columbus, Ga. L. J. CASTILE, Charlotte, N. C.

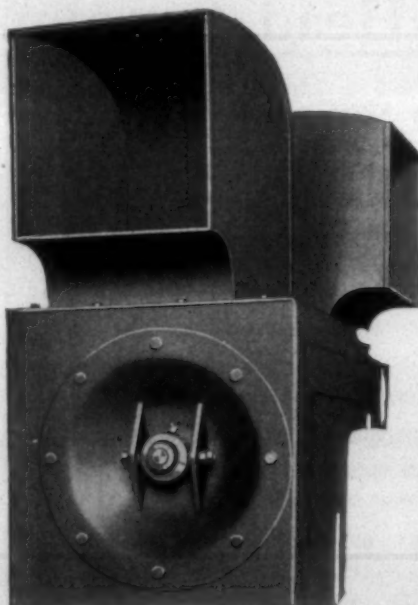
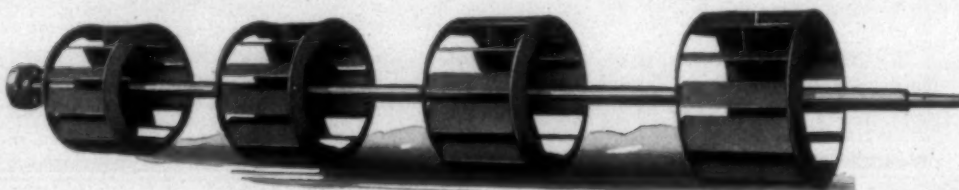
NEW EFFICIENCY

Cased Aerofin
Heating Coil

When the new Highboy and Lowboy Units were being designed every effort was made to provide the highest possible efficiency. The heating element used is —the standard, light-weight, non-corrosive copper coil, good for any steam pressure from 2 to 200 lbs. The heating unit will drain properly in either upright or flat position.

UNIVERSAL
AEROFIN

Multi-rotors
and Shaft



Note Paneled Heater Casing

The whole heating coil is cased in steel slides, making it easy to withdraw the coil and change steam and drip connections end for end.

The rotors are of improved multiblade design with modern backward-tipped double-curved blades. All rotors are mounted on one shaft and altho each operates in an individual housing, all can be removed from either end of the unit without dismantling the housing. Ball bearings are used at each end of the shaft, recessed in heavy steel bowls which serve as end plates thru which rotors and shaft may be withdrawn.

If you are interested in getting balanced, carefully designed efficient unit heaters, by all means let us tell you more about Buffalo Highboy and Lowboy Units. Branch offices in all principal cities.

Buffalo Forge Company

477 Broadway

Buffalo, N. Y.

In Canada: Canadian Blower & Forge Co. Ltd. Kitchener, Ont.

**"Buffalo" "High boy" and "Lowboy"
Unit Heaters**

Fancy Color Effects on Cotton and Wool

By Matthew A. Cullen

Many carefully made dyeings are spotted and streaked due to careless preparation of the material, therefore, we do not think it is out of place to say a few words about the proper handling of the goods to be dyed.

Careful scouring is necessary for level dyeing. Every dyer has his own method of preparing the goods and we feel that we need enter into no prolonged discussion of the subject. We will merely mention a simple and effective method.

The water used in a dyehouse is of primary importance and we recommend most highly that softened water be used. If soft water is available, soap alone is sufficient to emulsify the fats and oils in the material. If hard water is to be used, the addition of a small amount of soda or ammonia is a valuable aid. The soap bath should be warm, 100 deg. F. to 120 deg. F. being sufficient.

After scouring, proper rinsing in several waters is required to remove the soap and dirt particles loosened by the scouring process. If any foreign material remains after the scouring, defects will appear in the finished goods.

When the material is properly scoured and rinsed, it is ready for dyeing and the question very naturally arises: What class of dye shall we use?

We should eliminate dyes which require mineral acids, since they have a very deleterious effect upon the cotton. We may use dyes that need a small amount

of organic acid, but it is preferable that neutral dyeing types be chosen. An examination of this group of dyes shows a wide variety, sufficient to answer nearly all requirements.

To anyone who is interested in this work, National's shade card, displaying half-wool dyeings, is interesting, useful, and educational.

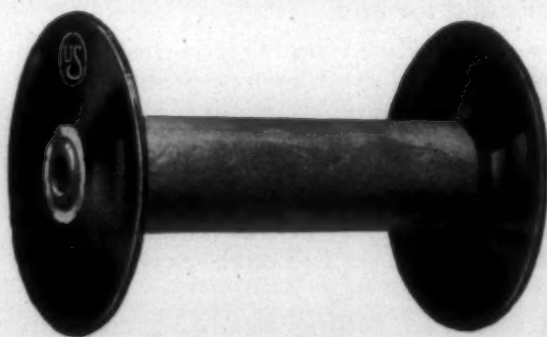
Dyes are available, which dye cotton and wool practically the same shade; others, which have affinity for the cotton only and have very little effect upon the wool; and others, which produce heavy shades on wool, leaving the cotton white or stained very slightly. We will call the first mentioned Class I, the second Class II, and the third Class III.

Many color effects are obtained by the use of these dyestuffs. If we use the dyes of Class I, we obtain a solid shade in which the cotton and the wool are dyed practically the same color. If we use dyes of Class II and Class III, the result is a variety of mottled effects which are very pleasing to the eye. However, the colors produced by these dyes individually, may not always be the desired shade and so we must examine ways and means of procuring it.

The dyestuffs of Class II dye cotton heavy in shade and leave the wool clear; the reverse is the case with the dyes of Class III. If we mix the dyes of these two classes together, we have every reason to expect that the cotton will be dyed by the Class II dye and the

(Continued on Page 35)

U S Fibre Head Spools



The Choice of Mill Men Who Know What's What

On the basis of dollar-for-dollar value U S Fibre Head Spools have made good. They put an end to frequent replacement expense and loss from split, slivered, and broken spools.

Heads of the best grade of vulcanized fibre are die-cut and anchored to the barrels with dogwood bushings.

All the words we might write can't show you the merits of U S Fibre Head Spools half as convincingly as a trial lot operating in your own mill.

Write, wire, or phone your order.



U S BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO.

GREENVILLE, S. C.

Main Office:
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Branch Offices:
HIGH POINT, N. C.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ATLANTA, GA.



"Here, Lad—

I want you to write an advertisement about our new all-welded power driven machine.

Stress the fact that we've redesigned to meet the new trend—steel construction—arc-welded—everything modern."

"Linc-Weld" Superiority is due to:

1. Larger Shafts
2. Larger Bearings
3. Better Insulation
4. Stronger Frame (Steel)
5. Greater Overload Capacity

"Yes, Pop—

nearly everything.

Here we go the whole way to get a modern all-welded machine and everything is lovely until we erect on it a monument to the drab old days—a *cast iron motor*.

Just as we've put added strength to the machine with arc-welded steel, so Lincoln has given us the opportunity to use a stronger motor by arc-welded construction—bigger shafts and bearings, and better insulation—with the 'Linc-Weld' motor.

Since we've provided customers with better service with the machine, why not go the whole way? Don't just wash the face and let the neck go dirty."

The Lincoln Electric Co., Dept. No.29-7, Cleveland, Ohio

L *"Linc-Weld"*
INCOLN MOTOR

M-49

Golf

Every year, more and more mill men are bitten by the golf bug. We are sure that all golfers will appreciate the following points on the game, which were published in a recent issue of "The Dragon," publication of the Fafnir Bearing Company. Men who do not yet play golf will find the article interesting and beneficial when they finally succumb to the game.—Editor.

GOLF is like apples, they is good, bad and worse. Some is worsen than others. Golf was invented by the Scotch—nobody knows why. Right no wit is the only Scotch—nobody knows why. Right now it is the only new stock of Scotch mist is on order. Delivery eight weeks, J.O.B. (Just off the boat).

Taking it all in all golf is a cinch. It looks hard but it isn't. In order to be a good golfer all one needs is a caddy who is at least a great, great grandson of Ananias. The complete golfer's equipment will consist of thirty-four clubs, one gross balls, drag line shovel for getting out of sand traps, steam roller for putting, sextant, compass and range finder. A small camels hair brush and tweezers for removing worm and other mammals from the line of fire will be found desirable as the golfer becomes more proficient.

In selecting a driver, carefully inspect the upholstery of the car and the gasoline gauge. There is no use picking a driver who will not run out of gas at least once. Some drivers have steel shafts and others have wood. Personally we lean toward the wood, therefore our selection would be South African Kangaroo wood which has been fermented one week with raisins—pardon, that is another formula. At any rate make sure that the grip is not of the over-night variety. It is said that the grip should be whipped but we have always found that a good talking to answers just as well. When you have mastered driving with one hand you can pass along to the study of the ball.

The ball should be well rounded, free from all imperfections, such as carbuncles, callouses, warts or ingrown dinipher and should be stamped with two-inch letters "REWARD IF RETURNED." Personally we don't think this offer will do any good but try it anyway. Some device such as a rudder is recommended to hold the ball in the proper line of flight. We are now working on a ball that will send up a sky rocket and bark when its owner comes within twenty feet.

The ball is laid carefully on top of a worm hill or peg known as the "tee." We are not sure where this word comes from but we believe it originated at the nineteenth hole where there have been many tee parties. We prefer the peg to the worm hill—at least they're better than some of the cigars salesmen have given us.

After driving off for the first 500 yards the driver should be firmly grasped at both ends and broken across the knee; with steel-shafted clubs a bend of 90 degrees may be considered as a break. Great care should be used so that the ball does not come to rest on the fairway. Contrary to popular belief the fairways are laid out for looks and not to play on.

The second shot is played with a brassie, which is a driver with a brass keel. It is especially useful for chopping dandelions out of the back yard.

After beating the ball with the brassie the pill should lie near enough to the platter to neatly shove over a touchdown with the mid-iron or mashie. These clubs are known as irons and it is a good thing to have several irons in the fire against a rainy day. The mid-iron is a rather unassuming club and frequently fails

to function as advertised. Despite its name the mashie is not recommended for potato mashing—it has, however, obtained considerable vogue in boarding houses and one-arm lunches.

In kicking off for a mashie shot it is recommended to take a slice of turf. The turf which has been scalped from Mother Earth is known as a divot and the rules say that all divots shall be immediately and firmly replaced, rolled and watered. This rule is obeyed by all good golfers—so is the Eighteenth Amendment.

The pill now lays on the green—at least we hope it does. The putter is withdrawn from the knapsack smartly and the particular putting pose best suited to the golfer's architecture is assumed. Suggestions for putting poses can be obtained from the Ladies Home Journal, the Income Tax Bureau or the Congressional Record. Extra equipment for particular putters will include steel tape, anemometer and fine comb.

After rolling, the grass is carefully combed and parted in the middle and all cadaxers removed with the brush and tweezers. The length of putt is then measured and due allowance made for wind velocity, altitude and humidity. These computations can be worked out long-hand—if the next foursome is crazy enough to let you. Personally we use mostly hope. If all the agencies at your command have been correctly coordinated the ball rolls forward briskly and plunks into the cup. If it, for some unknown reason, does not, then a new putt must be manufactured and becomes a putt-putt. Some people carry this to extremes and resemble an outboard motor.

When the ball finally comes to rest in the basket the winner of the hole can be determined by asking the caddy—unless you're trying to land a big order or are playing with the boss, then you lose anyway. The number of strokes varies inversely with the size of the tip and a good golfer tries to make his bets so that what he wins in the hole will make up what he pays out to win it.

After concluding the financial arrangements with your opponent you pass blithely along to the next hole. The same general scheme is followed until the eighteenth hole is played. The procedure after playing this hole varies, some burning their remaining clubs, and some throwing them in the river. Sometimes there is no river.

Etiquette is a very important item in golf. Golf etiquette deserves careful study by all who would become proficient. For instance, it is not considered good form to ask your opponent for a match when he is addressing his ball. Also, blowing of the nose, blasting, singing, imitating animals (wild or tame), jiggling, chewing gum or expectorating is not accepted on the best of tees. While traversing the course, and the opponent is about to make a shot, the golf bag should be brought to parade rest and all should assume a prone position. After hearing three swishes in the air and three long drawn out bursts of foul language, a roman candle with red, white and blue balls is fired which signifies — "Advance — Enemy Reloading." You then carry on. The etiquette in the greens is most complicated, too. The nerve tension on the greens reaches as high as a figure as three volts. Aspirin, aromatic spirits of ammonia, brandy and a pulmotor are generally provided at some handy spot. The pulmotor is used when you sink a putt over four inches and has been successful in reviving many golfers who would, without this mar-

(Continued on Page 40)

British Export Trade Better

Washington, July 22.—Demand for cotton goods is reported to be inactive in Great Britain, but exports of cotton yarn and cloth in May and for the first five months of 1929 have been greater than for corresponding periods in 1928. Conditions in the industry have been unsettled by the wage disputes, reports to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics Department of Agriculture state.

On the continent of Europe mill activity remained essentially unchanged and there was no decided change in business, although spinning and weaving mills had some increase in new orders. Apparently there has been no further increase in yarn stocks, and stocks of finished goods appear to be decidedly low in central Europe, where wholesale and retail business is reported to be very active.

Yarn Sales Low.

Yarn sales in central Europe remained low compared with production but improved slightly toward the end of June. In France, Belgium and Italy, where activity has been greater, there was an increase in business and the general level of unfilled orders is satisfactory. There was an increase in the sales of fabrics in both central and western Europe and in Italy.

Continental spinner demand for old crop cotton increased during May and early June but import purchases were small and demand for new crop cotton was limited. The price relationship between American and Indian cotton continued favorable to the purchase of Indian cotton. The improvement in the raw cotton market may be attributed in part to the recovery of wheat prices and the settlement of the reparations problem, but for the most part it was due to the demand of the industry for supplies after a long period of stagnant business.

In Japan the production of cotton yarn and cloth in May was little changed from the high level of April. Stocks of yarn at the end of the month was reduced somewhat and are considerably below those at the end of May last year.

Sales Improve.

The situation of the German cotton-textile industry during May and early June continued unsatisfactory, but with some improvement, partly seasonal, in spinners' and weavers' sales toward the middle of June.

Spinning mills report continuation of the low level of incoming orders, the volume of which remained considerably below the current output. Spinners' margins continued small, as the price situation was unfavorably affected, due to the keen competition of foreign yarn in the German market. April activity of the spinning mills was 105.3 per cent of the average July, 1924-June, 1926. May activity was probably below the April figure, because of the organized curtailment in Saxony effective April 22, and local arbitrary curtailment in other sections. Spinners hold that the decision to organize a restriction of occupation to 60 per cent of single shift capacity (nine hours; or 67.5 per cent on basis of eight hours) will be carried out July 1, if business does not improve.

Durene Association Plans Publicity

The recently formed Durene Association of America will launch a comprehensive and far-reaching merchandising and advertising campaign that is designed to "sell" manufacturers, retailers and the consuming public on the importance and value of its yarn, J. P.

Holt of the Aberfoyle Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, who is chairman of the association's advertising committee, announced. The statement was the aftermath of a meeting of this committee and the action marks an innovation in the textile apparel industry, inasmuch as it involves the conviction in one branch of the yarn field that co-operative merchandising advertising will do much to help solve the problem of increasing distribution. At the same time the campaign is expected to accomplish much toward providing a solution to the pressing question of eliminating misrepresentation.

Although Mr. Holt was not in a position to divulge the exact amount to be expended in this forward movement he indicated that a sizable initial fund has been appropriated. It is understood that the plan involves the use of considerable space in trade publications to acquaint manufacturers and retailers with the adaptability and wearing qualities of Durene. On the other hand, consumer magazines will be employed to insure circulation of the association's merchandising and eventually sales messages to millions of consumers. The firm of Marschalk & Pratt of New York has been designated advertising counsel, while merchandising operations have been placed in the hands of the Byron G. Moon Co., Inc., of Troy and New York city. Backing the promotional work and trade paper advertising, a series of broadsides is to be prepared for general distribution to the various branches of the trade. While this activity is scheduled to begin at once, it is not expected that the consumer magazines will be used until October.

Material of an education nature in the interest of Durene, will continue to be prepared and issued by the educational division of the knit underwear industry, with which group the Durene Association of America decided to co-operate some months ago to the extent of making a generous subscription to the underwear manufacturers' co-operative endeavor. Already many educational booklets have been distributed and more may be expected shortly as the work progresses.

The program of the merchandising division, as set up thus far, provides for the maintenance of a special advertising and store service section, whose duty it will be to co-operate with establishment featuring Durene products. This will include an advertising and window display service to stores marking the first tie-up in their respective localities each season with new style notes in Durene.

Included among the members of the Durene Association of America, of which J. S. Verlenden of Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Company is president, are the following:

Aberfoyle Manufacturing Co., American Yarn & Processing Co., Dixie Mercerizing Co., Clarence L. Meyers, Inc., Spinners' Processing Co., and Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co.

Industrial Rayon Reports Earnings

The Industrial Rayon Corporation announced that net profits for the six months period ended June 30 totalled \$693,598 after all charges and Federal taxes, or \$3.64 a share, compared with \$683,268, or \$3.59 a share during the same period in the previous year.

Net income for the quarter ended June 30 was \$313,770 after all charges and taxes, which is equal to \$1.65 a share on the 190,431 shares of capital stock, as against \$379,828, or \$1.99 a share for the first quarter of this year and \$373,229, or \$1.96 in the same 1928 quarter.

PRACTICAL DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

Cleaning Cotton

Editor:

Which pays the best—to buy good clean cotton and clean less, or to buy the cheaper, dirtier grades and clean more?
MFR.

Winding 15/3 Yarns

Editor:

What should it cost to wind 15/3 ply yarn on Universal winders?
P. P. P.

Two Kinds of Roving

Editor:

I have a hurry order for 10s yarn, and I only have some 2 50-100 hank and some 3 10-100 hank roving on hand. If I run these two different hanks together for a double roving process, what will be the hank roving number of these rovings run together as one, and what will be the figured draft for 10s yarn?
YOUNG.

Flat Yarns

Editor:

How are flat yarns made? I have reference to the tape-like new twines used and which are not twisted, woven, braided nor knitted.
B.

These are made by the simple process of slashing. First, the width of the flat yarn is determined by having just so many ends in each space. These ends are laid and kept side by side as closely as possible. This is done by having a concaved separator guide. That is, for each group or width of flat yarn to be made, there is a small round space in a steel guide like a $\frac{1}{2}$ hole or letter U. This $\frac{1}{2}$ hole may be lined with porcelain. In this $\frac{1}{2}$ hole the 10, 20 or more ends automatically seek the bottom center of the eye and in this way are thus brought into as close contact as possible. From this thread guide arrangement, these strands are plunged into a gluing or heavy sizing compound and then dried on a regular slasher cylinder in continuous process. All of these ends come off of a regular slasher beam. There may be several dozen strands of flat yarn made at the same time. There may be all colors, and also different colored borders. After the flat yarn is glued or sized together, the strands may pass under rotary printing wheels which print on the buyer's name and his advertisement. The product is usually wound upon suitable spools and thus sold direct from the slashing process.
H.

Answer to Conn.

Editor:

Conn. places a matter before us about his slubbers not being able to stand full speed and wants to know if he shall buy new or good used machines to replace them?

If the slubbers are in fairly good repair, I would advise this: Reline and relevel them. Give them a good scouring. Have the spindles plumbed and the flyers re-pinned. Replace any over-worn parts. Be careful

to have good top rolls. Now put them right up to scheduled speed and see how nicely they will run and also notice the good work they will be making. I believe he will then have good satisfaction.
EXPERT.

Answer to Buyer

Editor:

To Buyer's question on staple ginghams, what patterns and constructions are included. These goods known as staple ginghams refer more to apron checked patterns such as pin checks and 4x4, 6x6, 8x8, 12x12, also 16x16 ends checked. There may also be some variation of the above in broken patterns. The basic construction of these staples, so-called, are all made under one construction, viz.: 1500 ends in the warp, 25s warp and filling, 52 picks and 56 ends per inch finished, and 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards per pound, and 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide finished.

If the patterns become more attractive than the ordinary staples, the goods are known as fancies.
STAPLE.

Answer to Learner

Editor:

Replying to Learner who has asked what to look for when inspecting a piece of cloth, I would advise the following:

Count the ends per inch; count the picks per inch; weigh carefully and get the yards per pound; see if the selvage is well made; measure the width; note how clean it may be; note if the yarns are even; does it feel harsh, soft or "just right;" look for reed marks; note the finish; note the fragrance; does it pull out of shape easily; are the colors clear; do the patterns stand out well; do the patterns match correctly; is the filling straight, wavy or bowed; test the cloth for strength.

If the sample being inspected must match a customer's sample, compare every point carefully with same to see how well they match.
STYLER.

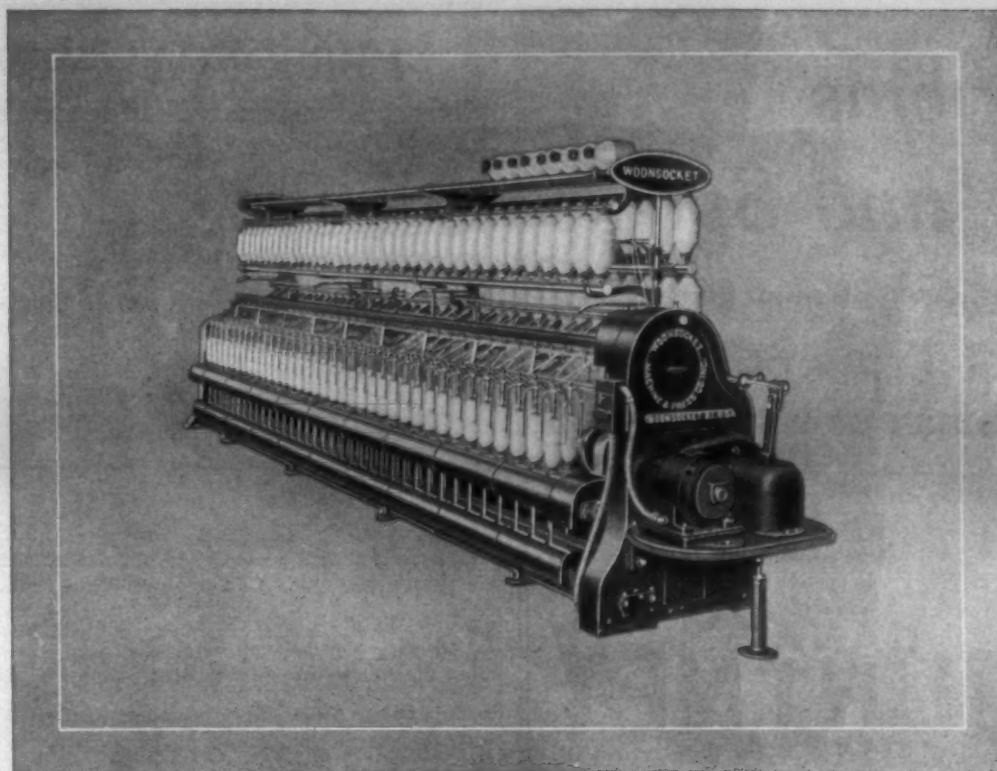
Answer to Conn.

Editor:

In the July 18th issue, "Conn." is not able to get desired production on a pair of slubbers, and asks whether to buy new or good used ones.

He does not state the condition of his frames, but assuming they are old and worn, a complete renewal of all vital parts, such as, jack shafts and bearings, gears, gear studs and bearings, spindle and bobbin shafts and bearing, spindles and spindle steps, steel rolls and steel roll stands, and any other worn parts, and all these parts bought from the shops where the slubbers were built, and every part put on frame properly, and new pins put in flyers, and flyers properly balanced, should enable him to produce the required amount of stock.

The cost of this should be much lower than either new or used frames, but if a change is decided on, then by all means buy a new machine.
ROAMER.



Now—a vibrationless creel on Woonsocket Roving Frames



*"The roving flows as
smoothly as water"*

"The roving flows as smoothly as water" from this new all-metal creel of tubular steel construction with inserted porcelain steps for the skewers. This latest exclusive Woonsocket feature has various advantages. It is so rigid that vibration is eliminated. It is cleaner; no flat surfaces to collect lint. The construction admits more light to the center of the room. It is very durable—practically indestructible.

This fine new feature, plus Woonsocket's many other desirable points such as chain drive horsehead, Daly spur gear compound, patent tension regulator, ball bearing top rolls, individual motor drive—all these combine to form the reason why many of the largest and more successful mills today are equipped or are gradually replacing old machines with new Woonsocket Frames.

WOONSOCKET MACHINE AND PRESS CO., Inc.

Opening, Picker, Carder, Drawing and Roving Machinery
WOONSOCKET, R. I.

**Cotton
Machinery**

FALES & JENKS MACHINE COMPANY

Spinning and Twisting Machinery
PAWTUCKET, R. I.

EASTON & BURNHAM MACHINE COMPANY

Spooling, Warping and Winding Machinery
PAWTUCKET, R. I.

**from Bale
to Loom**

Export Office: PAWTUCKET, R. I.

Southern Office: WOODSIDE BLDG., GREENVILLE, S. C.

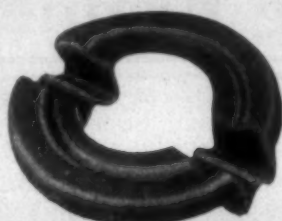
Bobbins and Spools

Particular attention given to
All Types of Warp
Bobbins For Filling Wind

Samples of such bobbins gladly
furnished

THE
DANA S.
COURTNEY
COMPANY

Chicopee, Mass.
A. B. CARTER, Southern Agent, Gastonia, N. C.



Patent Pending

Let Lock Fix 'Em

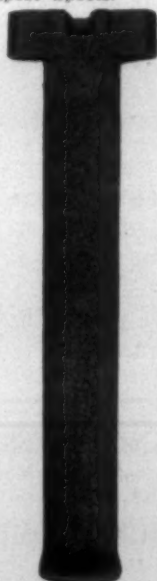
If we can put your worn spools and bobbins back into service, stronger and better than they were when new, at one-third the cost of replacements, THAT IS ECONOMY.

We are the only factory below the Mason & Dixon line equipped to make all kinds of Wood Cones and Heavy Spindle Twister Bobbins.

J. E. LOCK & SON, Inc.

Bobbin and Spool Manufacturers
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The Old Man Says:—
The trouble with the Spool business is there is not enough competition. To see who can make the best Spools. And too much competition to see who can make the cheapest Spools.



PERSONAL NEWS

O. W. Whatley has become night overseer of weaving at the Opp Cotton Mills, Opp, Ala.

—, Carpenter has become overseer of night spinning at the Opp Cotton Mills, Opp, Ala.

J. B. Mitchell has been promoted from overseer to superintendent of the Belton Cotton Mills, Belton, S. C.

P. P. Curry has accepted the position of overseer weaving at the Alabama Cotton Mills, Clanton, Ala.

Grier Whitesides has been promoted from overseer of spinning to superintendent of the Long Shoals Cotton Mills, Long Shoals, N. C.

I. K. Edwards has resigned his position at the Morrilton Cotton Mills, Morrilton, Ark., to accept a position in the office of the Anchor Duck Mills, Rome, Ga.

J. C. Waters has resigned as night overseer spinning at the Opp Cotton Mills, Opp, Ala., and accepted a position at the Geneva Cotton Mills, Geneva, Ala.

J. G. Holt is now superintendent of the Belmont plant of the Aberfoyle Manufacturing Company, Belmont, N. C.

R. D. Grier has resigned as secretary and treasurer of the Grier Cotton Mills, North Wilkesboro, N. C., and moved to Statesville, N. C.

John Faulkner has resigned as night overseer weaving at the Opp Cotton Mills, Opp, Ala., and accepted a similar position at the Alabama Mills Company, Wetumpka, Ala.

Nelson C. Poe, Jr., vice-president of the F. W. Poe Manufacturing Company, Greenville, S. C., was married recently to Miss Florence C. Trussell, of Greenville.

A. Van Schaif, technical vice-president of the Dutch Enka Corporation, has arrived in Asheville, N. C., to assume charge of the technical work of the new American Enka plant.

E. L. Briggs, J. M. McDonald and L. E. Briggs, all of Asheville, N. C., have incorporated the Direct Selling Corporation, of Asheville, which is to deal in hosiery and other knit goods.

James Oates has resigned his position with the Atlantic Cotton Mills, Macon, Ga., to become superintendent of the Morgan-Werthan Bag Company, Nashville, Tenn.

H. C. Newsome has resigned as foreman of the roller covering and belting departments at the Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Company, Piedmont, Ala., and is now foreman of the Carrollton Roller Covering Shops, Carrollton, Ga.

Chas. Bond, president of the Chas. Bond Company, Philadelphia, has sailed for an extended trip to Europe. He will visit Holland, Switzerland, Germany and France. Mr. Bond is accompanied by Mrs. Bond and their daughter, Miss Edith Bond.

Archie Langley, of McCormick, and Cornelia Rickenbaker, of Cameron, S. C., were declared by the judges to be tied for the first place in the Co-operative Mar-

PERSONAL NEWS

Marketing Essay Contest held at Aiken. In the final vote for prizes, Mr. Langley was given first place and Miss Rickenbaker second, with Boyd F. Dantzler, of Parler, third, the prizes being \$25, \$15 and \$10 in gold.

This was the Savannah River District contest of the Co-operative Marketing Essay Contest held under the auspices of the South Carolina Cotton Growers' Association, and the winners will compete for State honors in Columbia on July 23.

New Buyer for Mobile Cotton Mills

M. Therkildsen has succeeded L. B. Wingate as purchasing agent for the Mobile Cotton Mills at Mobile, Ala., McComb, Miss., and Selma, N. C., and for the Meritas Mills, Columbus, Ga. His office is at 320 Broadway, New York.

B. G. Slaughter is Head of Tubiz Silk Company.

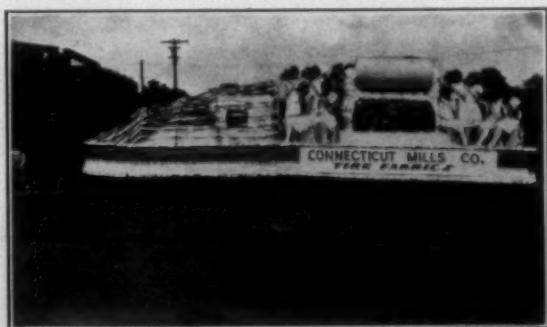
B. G. Slaughter, head of the Hopewell plant of the Tubize Silk Company of America, since its establishment, has been elected president of the company to succeed W. L. Coursen, who desired to be relieved of his active duties as president. Mr. Coursen will continue as a director of the company. Mr. Slaughter will continue to live in Hopewell.

Fidelity Machine Company Enhances Sales Organization

P. J. Murray and E. A. Oakes, both well known in the textile industry, have become associated with the Fidelity Machine Company, Philadelphia, it is announced by H. W. Anderson, president of the company.

Mr. Murray will particularly devote his time to further developing the line of Fidelity textile accessories on which he has been meeting with considerable success in such items as Helzen Lubricators, Fidmot Soluble Oil, Porcelain Super Cone Thread Guides, Steere Cuff Turners, Top Cutters, etc.

Mr. Oakes comes to the organization with a reputation for development of mechanical ideas.



Connecticut Mills Float.

The above picture shows a float entered by the Connecticut Mills Company, Decatur, Ala., in a recent parade held there.

The float was one of the handsomest in the parade and attracted a great deal of favorable comment.

Introducing a new Diazo
Dyestuff of great brilliancy
and purity of shade

ROSANTHRENE BRILLIANT ORANGE 4R

IT meets the requirements of loose cotton, cotton yarn and piece goods; also recommended for artificial silk, natural silk and weighted silk.

Development with B-Napthol yields a slightly redder; and with Yellow Developer C, a yellower shade. It may be used to advantage where good fastness to cross-dyeing and fairly good fastness to washing is required.

May we send you complete information?

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A New Merchandising Plan

A NEW plan for the merchandizing of cotton goods has been submitted to the trade by Fred L. Keen, of Iselin-Jefferson Co. His proposal, which is worthy of close study, involves co-ordinating of sales through a merchandize group. It follows:

Believing in the real and immediate necessity for some constructive action toward improved selling methods, to supplement the gauging of production to demand, I have prepared an outline of a plan with the thought that it may at least serve as a foundation on which to build. Its development is based on the theory that lack of co-ordinated selling methods is responsible for a great part of our difficulties.

Theoretically, we might well assume that if any one of us—or our sales organizations had the supervision of all print cloth sales, our problem would be simplified and we could easily obtain the necessary cooperation. This idea, of course, is pure theory.

In our individual organizations, we have not only market conditions, by varying mill conditions to consider, and under these influences, our individual sales policies are determined.

These problems are decisions are multiplied in the aggregate of our large group of selling agents, and the merchandising decisions of any individual organization sometimes work out disastrously because conditions affecting others in the group are not understood. By nature we are distrustful of our competitors. Many times we are over-anxious for business, or are influenced by anxiety on the part of our mills, and under prevailing conditions and methods, we are frequently misled by misinformation as to what others are doing.

Reverting to the theory of central sales direction. Many of these handicapping conditions could be relieved and clarified to a large degree by any one of our sales organizations if such organization could occupy the position of general sales director for the entire group and be placed in full charge with full information. This would be the ideal arrangement in theory. From a practical standpoint it is, of course, entirely too radical to consider in the existing emergency.

Explains Operation of the Plan

We believe it should be possible to form a small committee from our Print Cloth Group and that this committee could be authorized to act for a certain set period as a central sales director or consultant. The personnel of the committee could be changed from time to time giving every individual sales organization an opportunity to serve. Functioning in the same manner as an individual sales manager, the committee would obviously require from the various group members a fair degree of collective or consolidated information as to the condition of the mills with respect to stocks on hand, goods sold ahead, and monthly production, and other information essential for proper merchandising.

By collective or consolidated information we mean there would be no need to disclose for any individual mill its condition as to stocks on hand or monthly production. Each sales organization could group its stocks on-hand, goods sold ahead, and monthly production of each construction, and such collective information from each individual sales organization would be statistically grouped under a number or a letter assigned to each sales organization.

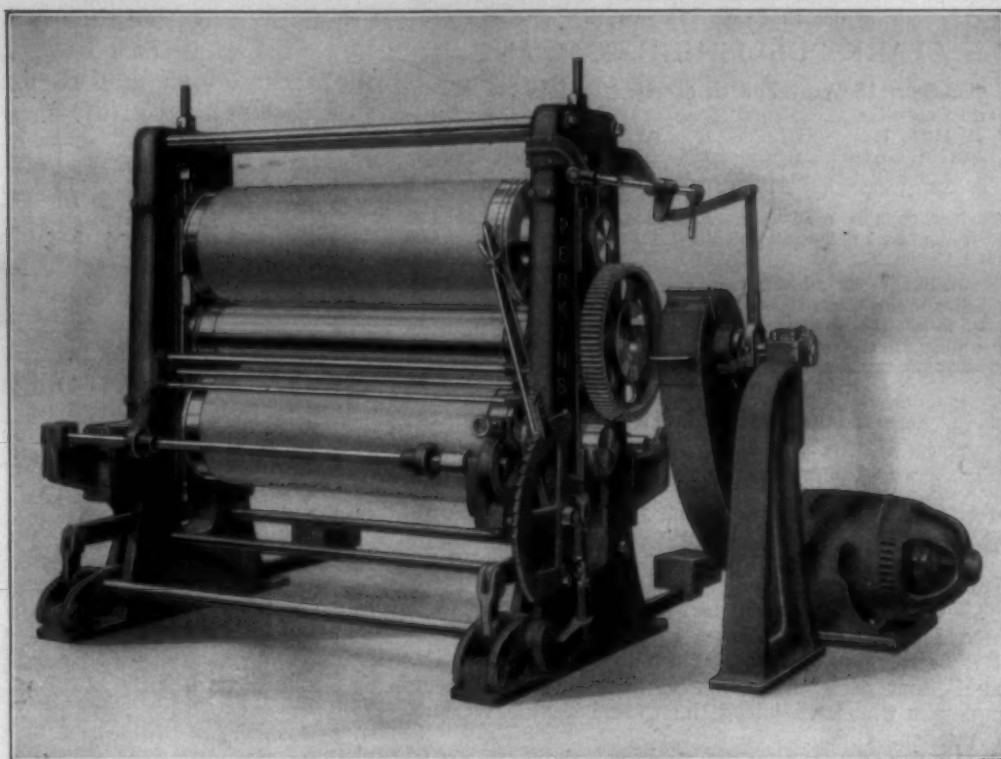
Guidance in Merchandising

This consolidated information could be at all times
(Continued on Page 29)

PERKINS SILK FINISHING CALENDER

Rugged—Flexible—Perfectly Balanced

Every
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machine
is built to a
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never to a
price.



The Perkins Silk Finishing Calender has all the strong characteristics of Perkins design. It is rugged, flexible, in fact a perfectly balanced machine in every way.

It is equal in all respects to the high standard of quality in the various calenders bearing the Perkins trade mark.

Photograph shows Perkins Silk Finishing Calender direct connected thru silent chain drive. This Calender is also furnished with friction clutch pulley drive.

*No CALENDER can
be better than the
ROLLS in it*



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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Mills Mills Settlement

The Mills Mill at Greenville, S. C., the last of the mills which were closed by a strike resumed work last week and following is a statement issued relative to the basis of settlement:

The operatives returned to work waiving two of their three demands—those of wage increases and abolition of the stretch-out system. They secured the third demand—that of assurance of no discrimination against employees who have joined the United Textile Workers of American Union.

The net result of the strike has therefore been the loss of seven weeks wages plus such an union organizers got from them.

The statement that there will be no discrimination against union members also applies to the condition which existed prior to the strike.

A man has a right to join a labor union and there should be no discrimination against him for doing so.

A man has a right to refuse to join a labor union, and no union man has a right to discriminate against him and to say that he shall not enter a mill for work because he refused to join the union.

When a mill manager has stated that it would not discriminate against union members, some of the union members take advantage of that statement and begin to shirk their work.

When such men are discharged on account of inferior work, they immediately claim that they were discharged solely because they were union members, and try to get the other union members, who have been giving satisfactory service and who, therefore, are still at work, to leave their work as a protest against the discharge of the inefficient men.

The statement that employees will not be discriminated against and discharged because they

are members of the union, does not carry with it any pledge that members of the union who perform unsatisfactory service can not be discharged.

In the regular course of business employees are discharged from time to time for unsatisfactory work or because of a desired reduction in the working force, but when after an agreement such as that made at the Mills Mill, one of those dropped happens to be a union member there is usually the charge that his union membership was the sole reason for his discharge.

This is a danger which always surrounds an agreement such as stated above but we hope that in this case no misunderstanding will result.

Style Did It

The Cotton-Textile Institute makes a very gratifying report on the increase in demand for styled cottons that has developed within the past year. Its figures showing the number of yards of cotton goods handled by printers for the first five months of the year are very illuminating. These figures show that 427,638,000 yards were printed, an increase of 28 per cent over the yardage handled in the same period of last year.

The increased business done in styled cottons, has in our opinion, resulted from one cause. They were made fashionable. In its campaign for promoting the use of styled cottons, the Institute very properly worked from the style angle. It recognized the fact that women will wear whatever fabric is stylish and its promotional work has been in that direction. The Institute has, of course, had the support of the merchants and mills handling styled cotton goods. It succeeded in enlisting the support of the most important retailers in the country. As a result, the demand for fine cottons has been built on style.

We have from time to time, seen efforts made to have women wear cotton from a patriotic standpoint. It can't be done, at least not on any large scale. As far as outward appearances are concerned, our friends the ladies much prefer to register style rather than patriotism.

The economy of cotton goods has often been advanced as a reason for their use. This idea too, failed to produce as far reaching results.

Without making an undue pretense of a knowledge of the mysteries of the feminine mind, we are convinced, however, that the way to their hearts and pocketbooks is through style. Make a thing stylish and you automatically make a market for it.

The Textile Institute has done a splendid

piece of work in promoting the style appeal of cotton fabrics. These fabrics have been more extensively advertised and displayed this season than in any former year.

Style did it.

The Aderholt Murder Trial

Chief of Police Aderholt of Gastonia was shot in the back and then fired upon again as he lay dying in a taxi cab.

Fifteen men and women are on trial for his murder and their trial will begin next week.

They may be tried in Gastonia or the trial may be moved to some other county, but in either event they will get a fair trial.

Sacco and Vanzetti shot and killed the custodian of a pay roll and were convicted.

Had they not been communists nothing would have been heard of their case, but it was appealed and reviewed by judges all the way up to the United States Supreme Court.

Every judge said the trial had been fair, but the communists howled and raised a million dollars for defense, most of which went into the pockets of the collectors.

The fourteen men and women in the Gastonia jail will be tried by North Carolina without regard to their communism, but because they are "reds" the communists say that they must not be punished for murder.

To their defense has come the Civil Liberties Union, which if properly named, would be called the Criminal License Union and the International Labor Defense and organization of graters and disloyal citizens.

North Carolina will give a fair trial to those charged with murder but North Carolina will not be made a debating ground for communism.

The Negro in New York

In a New York paper we notice the following:

Eight bruised, bleeding and frightened negroes were arrested today after a crowd estimated by police at nearly 1,000 chased them a mile through streets of the lower East side and residents pelted them with missiles thrown from windows.

The negroes had tried to steal an automobile and had beaten two white men who attempted to prevent the theft.

While New York papers were raving about the destruction of a small shack at Gastonia, N. C., a New York mob chased eight negroes for a mile through its streets and only the police could rescue the bruised and bleeding men.

While the communist followers at Gastonia were receiving telegrams and letters from New York communists demanding the recognition of

the equality of the negro, a New York mob chased negroes because they dared strike a white man.

The truth is that negroes who behave themselves, and do not seek social equality, are in less danger and are better treated in the South than in the North, but all the communists in the world can not force the South or any group of Southern white men to accept the negro as their social equal.

Most of the few mill operatives who have joined the communist organization have steadfastly refused to accept the doctrine of social equality with negroes and several fights are known to have occurred in the communists headquarters at Gastonia as the result of Fred Beal and his gunmen attempting to force them to admit that negroes were their equals.

Turning Out Expert Textile Men

The Observer has often remarked upon the success of the Textile School at the State College in turning out young men successful in the textile field. It has come to pass that the cotton mills of this section are being largely manned by graduates of this school, these graduates, entering modest position, invariably attaining promotion, in many instances, to headship of textile plants. And that the school is continuing in the good work is indicated in a recent statement sent out by Prof. Nelson. It is of record that Isaac Langley, formerly head of the Cost Engineering Department of the Consolidated Textile Corporation, has been made assistant general manager of that organization. Langley graduated from the Textile School of the North Carolina State College, class of 1923, and entered the employ of the Consolidated Textile Corporation as cost accountant.

Franz E. Plummer has been made assistant to the manager of the Lynchburg Division of the Consolidated Textile Corporation. Plummer is a graduate of the class of 1927. He was awarded the Student's Medal by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers for the highest proficiency in his work during the four years he was in college. Plummer was also the valedictorian of his class.

W. J. Carter secretary and treasurer of the North Carolina Silk Mills, at Burlington, has been elected secretary and treasurer of the Puritan Weaving Company, at Fayetteville. This company has taken over the old Granite-Puritan Mills, of Fayetteville. Carter is a graduate of the Textile School, North Carolina State College.—Charlotte Observer.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS

Efland, N. C.—The Efland-Scott Mills have been organized here by John L. Efland of this place, Ernest H. Scott, of Burlington, and others.

Stanley, N. C.—Additional silk looms are being shipped from Paterson, N. J., for installation in the local plant of Kattermann & Mitchell. The plant now operates 225 looms.

Calhoun, Ga.—Chatham Rayon & Textile Corporation, formed under laws of Delaware, will erect weaving mill for manufacture of rayon crepes, twills and georgettes; A. T. S. Meldru, general manager.

Decatur, Ala.—Sale of Cooper-Wells & Co., hosiery manufacturers of St. Joseph, Mich., to Caldwell & Co., investment brokers, Nashville, Tenn., was announced here by Fred W. Tebbe, president.

It is understood the local mill has been bought for the Cadet Knitting Company, Philadelphia. It is reported the deal involved approximately \$2,000,000.

Paw Creek, N. C.—The Kendall Mills have let contract to Southeastern Construction Company, Charlotte, for improvements to the plant, the work to cost about \$40,000. Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc., are the engineers.

Spartanburg, S. C.—Construction of the new \$30,000 administration building of Textile Industrial Institute got under way when pouring of concrete footing was started.

Excavation on the site of the new building, preparatory to building, has been carried on for several weeks.

Langley, S. C.—Sale of the Langley Mills at Langley and the Aiken Mills at Bath will be held on Monday, August 5, Judge Hayne F. Rice having dissolved the restraining order to prevent the sale of the mills. The sale is being made in accordance with the plan of Homer Loring and associates who recently acquired the majority control of the mills.

The minority stockholders objected to this plan, however, and succeeded in having it postponed from the July sales day when sale of the two mills was scheduled. Judge Rice, in his order, directed the master in equity of Aiken county to take part in the sale with the trustees in dissolution.

Beaumont, Texas.—A cotton textile mill for Beaumont or some other city of the Sabine district was promised in a message received by Harvey W. Gilbert, president of the Sabine District Industrial Commission, from Burt Leroy Knowles, president of E. D. Ward Company of Worcester, Mass.

Work on the mill will be started during the fall of this year, Mr. Knowles said. Mr. Knowles, in addition to his textile interests, is an engineer of international prominence.

The message stated that the Ward company will open offices in Beaumont in September and will begin work immediately on preliminaries toward the construction of the mill, for which a site is yet to be selected. It will offer employment for about 800 men and women when the first unit is completed.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

Mount Airy, N. C.—The Springthorpe Knitting Company, latest addition to Mount Airy's industrial life, will begin operation about August 1st, according to an announcement by officials of the company. The mill, which will specialize in a fine line of sweaters, will be operated by Bruce Springthorpe and sons, formerly of Philadelphia.

Mt. Holly, N. C.—At a joint meeting of the directors of the Catawba Spinning Company and the Globe Yarn Mills Friday Carl H. Potter was elected treasurer and manager of the two mills. He has already arrived and has taken charge of the two mills. Mr. Potter is a well known textile executive and until recently was associated with the Green River Mills at Green River.

Chester, S. C.—The Manetta Mills, of Lando, approximately 15 miles from here, has just finished the installation of six cards, and six spinning frames, which were installed by the Whitin Machine Works, of Whitinsville, Mass.

Woolen blankets will be made at an early date, whereas the plant has been making only cotton blankets, also flannels, fancies and yarns. These woolen blankets will be 76x66 inches.

Richmond, Va.—Announcement that the General Garment Manufacturing Company is to build a \$50,000 modern factory at Petersburg has been made by the Chamber of Commerce. The company, now located on Union street, employs 75 workers and, when the new plant is completed, will increase its force to between 150 and 300. The building is to be three stories high and will be entirely modern. Contracts for the erection of the factory will be let soon, the Chamber of Commerce announces.

Raleigh, N. C.—The receivers of the Raleigh Cotton Mills, Inc., Raleigh, N. C., have closed a contract with the Greensboro Supply Company, Greensboro, N. C., well known specialists in this line, for the disposal of the machinery in the plant.

The greater portion of this machinery was installed since 1920 and is of the latest improved type. It is valued at \$250,000.

As soon as the machinery is sold the real estate and buildings will be offered and as it is located on the main line of the S. A. L. Railroad it is considered one of the most valuable pieces of industrial property in the city.

Durham, N. C.—Durham Cotton Manufacturing Company, of Durham has been chartered to do a general manufacturing business. Authorized capital stock is \$1,000,000, subscribed \$145,500. The incorporators are W. A. Erwin, J. Harper Erwin and John Sprunt Hill, all of Durham.

The new charter was taken to extend the corporate life of the Durham Cotton Manufacturing Company, according to W. A. Erwin, president. The capital stock of \$1,000,000. There will be no change in the organization, except that under the new charter new stock of \$100 par value will be issued to replace old stock of \$500 par value.



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TO win the preference of particular buyers, knit goods must be free from all undesirable harshness. But soft, well-bottomed goods are difficult to obtain when caustic alone is used in finishing.

Adding a small amount of Oakite to the boil-out will help to end your troubles in finishing knit goods. The action of this safe detergent effectively counteracts the tendency of the caustic to leave goods with an objectionably "harsh" feel. And, because Oakite makes thorough cleaning and rinsing a certainty, a fabric of soft texture and superior finish is sure to result.

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*Stocks of Oakite materials are carried in these cities.

OAKITE

Industrial Cleaning Materials and Methods

MILL NEWS ITEMS

Asheville, N. C.—The \$10,000,000 plant of the American Enka Corporation just west of the Asheville city limits will be in full operation by the end of the year, officials have announced, and the production of commercial white rayon yarn will get under way on a large scale.

Already the American Enka Corporation employs between 900 and 1,000 persons and additional workers are being employed rapidly. Five rayon spinning machines now are under operation producing rayon yarn on an experimental basis. The corporation expressed satisfaction with the quality of the product. Seventy-two machines will be in operation when the plant is under full production. Each machine has 120 spinning openings.

The bleaching unit of the rayon plant will begin operation next week.

This will mean the production of a finished product but the product will not be put on the market for several months. It was explained that marketing of the yarn will not be started until the machinery and equipment of the plant is thoroughly cleansed and in efficient production that will assure the highest possible standard of rayon.

Hickory, N. C.—Addition of the Hickory Spinning Company, a 13,000 spindle plant, to the Shuford mills group, will be made shortly, it was announced here by A. A. Shuford, president and general manager of the Shuford mills.

The Hickory Spinning Company is a modern mill with two new dyeing systems and is in splendid physical condition, Mr. Shuford said. It has a large capacity for package and raw stock dyeing.

Starting from a modest little mill in Granite Falls which was founded by Mr. Shuford's father, the Shuford group was organized here by Alex Shuford in 1903 and it is today the largest producer of cotton braided sash cord (clothes line), and coarse yarns from ones to eights in the United States.

In announcing the addition of this new unit to his organization, Mr. Shuford said:

"The Hickory Spinning Company produces a range of numbers from nines to twenties and this will enable

us to furnish finer numbers above eights which we haven't been able to furnish to advantage before. We will also be able to furnish dyed yarns."

The plants in the Shuford mill group now are the A. A. Shuford Company, Highland Cordage Company, Granite Falls Manufacturing Company, Granite Twine Mill, Allred Mill, Granite Cordage Company and the Hickory Spinning Company.

Rock Hill, S. C.—Work is progressing nicely on the Rock Hill Printing & Finishing Co., at Rock Hill, S. C. Quite a number of sub-contracts have been awarded for the equipment in the different departments, some are as follows: Radial brick stack, M. W. Kellogg Co., Inc., of New York City; underfeed stokers, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.; tenters, Winsor & Jerauld Mfg. Co., of Providence, R. I.; boilers, Babcock & Wilcox Co., of New York City; elevators, Salem Foundry & Machine Works, Salem, Va.; sprinkler tank, R. D. Cole Mfg. Co., Newnan, Ga.; and motors and electrical equipment, General Electric Co.

Andrews, S. C.—A twine and fabric mill, both owned by William W. Edelstone, of Westbrook, Maine, will start operations here in the immediate future, according to reliable information supplied by Mr. Edelstone. The Westbrook twine mill will turn out kite and household twine which will be sold to large jobbers in New York and California, and the William W. Edelstone Mill will weave tire fabric to be used in the manufacture of tire flaps. Mr. Edelstone announces that he also plans to operate an overall, shirt and pants factory here, and will use the second floor of the warehouse for this purpose.

DuPont to Produce Rayon Thread.

Plans for the introduction of rayon thread for the spool trade by the DuPont Rayon Company, of New York, were announced recently by Alexis Sommaripa, manager of the business research department of the company.

Mr. Sommaripa says the company has been experimenting with rayon thread for the spool trade for some time and soon will announce a new product which will be as strong as silk. This new rayon thread will be produced in the new Richmond, Va., plant of the company now nearing completion and it is expected that rayon spool thread will be ready for the garment industry and retail stores within a very short time.

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HIGH GRADE
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BOBBINS—SPOOLS—SHUTTLES

IF YOU HAVE NOT
USED OUR
AUTOMATIC LOOM
SHUTTLES
YOU SHOULD DO SO
THERE ARE NONE
BETTER ON THE
MARKET

CHARLOTTE, N. C. CHATTANOOGA, TENN. DALLAS, TEX. GASTONIA, N. C. GREENVILLE, S. C. GRIFFIN, GA.

A New Merchandising Plan

(Continued from Page 22)

available, not only to the committee, but to the individual sales organizations themselves, so they could watch the daily or weekly progress of forward sales and reduction of stocks for each construction, both for their own mills and all the groups individually and collectively. The committee should be required to announce fair market prices on various constructions which would be expected to show the mills at least some profit, and to suggest advanced prices to various units where their condition would warrant such action.

We are constantly striving in the interests of our mills to work up to a profitable price basis. We also understand, without any explanation, the difficulties which we encounter, due largely to misinformation and over-anxiety for business at times when we should not press too hard or go to far in the way of price concessions. There are many times when a price concessions to move stocks is warranted and necessary, but under our present over-strained working conditions, such action on the part of any individual organization is easily misunderstood and followed needlessly and disastrously by others, resulting in unstabilized conditions and uncertainty in the minds of the buyer.

We see many instances where certain groups of buyers, being ready to buy, are actually scared out of the market. Unstabilized conditions of this kind many times result in an actual decrease of sales of gray goods, which is reflected in the sales of finished print cloths during the year.

In a recent conversation with one of the largest print

cloth operators, he stated that instead of buying freely and to his full capacity, he had for some time followed the policy of "piecemeal" buying and that this plan was actually reducing the volume of his distribution. He stated emphatically that if he had confidence in any method that would produce more stabilized conditions, he would operate to a large degree, and that on a reasonably steady market, he could just as readily pay a fair market price as one that obviously shows a loss to the mill. From this we can judge what might be accomplished by any stabilizing policy that could be adopted.

This buyer likewise expressed his desire to support strongly any movement which would tend toward stabilization, and more co-ordinated methods in print cloth selling. Many similar statements from the trade reflect the attitude of the majority of the large and small operators. It stands to reason that a buyer, who has confidence in the market and the judgment of the merchants with whom he is trading, will frequently work to his capacity as far as his physical and financial conditions will permit. He will use his creative energy and full force under such conditions, but will work only part time when he lacks this confidence.

Profitable Price Within Reach

For the first six months of 1929, we have sold 99.5 per cent of our production of print cloth yarns fabrics. Under these conditions it seems safe to assume that if one selling organization or some plan approaching it were placed in charge of the sales, we could within a reasonable time, under even fair market conditions, sell our full production at profitable prices. The difference between profitable and unprofitable prices to the mills

Stripper X

rt hocen

If the postscript is so important,
let's start with it!

P.S.—Ask your neighboring mill
what they think of

rt hocen

For wetting out, penetration, retarding, level dyeing and softening.

We know the answer by the way they *reorder* ORTHOCEN

American Aniline & Extract Company, Inc.
SINCE 1898

Dyestuffs
of
Quality

141 North Front Street, Philadelphia
Sole Manufacturers of **rt hocen**

Chemicals
of
Originality

on print cloths is generally negligible to the trade who buy our goods. Very rarely is this difference passed on to the consumer.

We are operating under unusually drastic conditions which would seem to warrant the employment—at least temporarily—of new methods as suggested above. Any plan of central sales direction will necessarily involve the handling of considerable details and statistical information. This statistical work could be readily handled by a few individuals experienced in such work. Likewise the daily or weekly changes of sales by each individual sales organization could be charted and read at a glance by all concerned.

Misinformation Possibilities Would Be Reduced

I am confident that the plan could be put on a workable basis as far as this part of it is concerned. Both the mills and the selling organizations could maintain their individuality to the same degree as at present in governing and handling their sales, except that they would be supported with proper information and be guided more or less by the sales direction of the committee. Such a program would reduce the possibility of misinformation to a large degree. The function of the committee would merely be to support a minimum and profitable price policy rather than to urge sales or attempt to dictate with regard to maximum price.

There would be no "Rule of Thumb" price fixing theory involved. A smaller number of capable individuals would be consulted and assume directorship of sales policies in the same manner as we each handle such problems in our individual organizations. Trading under certain conditions from the mills' standpoint, as well as from the standpoint of market conditions,

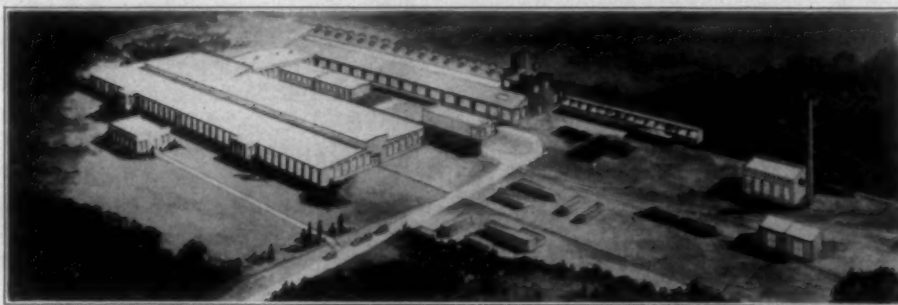
cannot be ruled out, nor can any purely mechanical program be workable under the committee plan any more than it could under our present individual conditions. Under any workable plan, price variations must continue to some degree, but under a co-ordinated plan useless and needless fluctuations can be minimized.

Would Have Time for Corrective Measures

The basic theory of the committee plan would be to lessen the distrust now created through misunderstanding and to bring about more uniform selling policies. All individual selling units would have an equal opportunity to serve and the committee would in no way usurp the prerogatives of the mills or their selling agents as to price control. All requirements and conditions of the individual mills could be considered by the committee in conjunction with the individual sales organizations of such mills. It is believed that through co-operation with the committee and the other members of the group, the individual mills would constantly be more fully informed as to what their competitors were doing and why they were doing it. In conjunction with this plan a constructive budgeting system could readily be made workable, and overproduction on any one construction could be detected in ample time to take corrective measures.

One of the basic arguments in favor of mergers is that one or a smaller number of selling units could be established to replace the many now existing; thereby resulting in better co-ordinated sales policies with less uncertainty. However, mergers are slow in developing. We need something to apply at once to supplement the curtailment which the mills will put into effect, largely at our request. The necessity for some plan more nearly approaching centralized direction or control seems

Plant of Standard Looms, Inc., Spartanburg, S. C.



**One Hundred Thousand Feet Floor Space
Foundry and Machine Shop**

for manufacturing

AUTOMATIC LOOMS

Repair Parts, Feelers, Warp Stop Motions, Drop Wires
Come and Visit Us—See It Made

STANDARD LOOMS, Inc.

Spartanburg, S. C.

clearly indicated by the recent trend toward consolidated buying. In other words, our present system indicates that we are selling to a lesser number of buyers who are operating individually and collectively in larger volume.

Individual Needs Would Be Considered

I believe that the committee plan is worth a trial, at least for a temporary period, and that a practical working program can be prepared which will suit the needs and requirements of the individual mills as well as the sales organizations; and that such a plan can readily be applied not only to print cloths, but to the selling methods of other groups or classifications throughout the industry, inasmuch as the plan involves principally the theory of stabilization and coordination without definite price fixing. It would seem equally reasonable from a legal standpoint.

Your earnest thought on the subject is requested and all questions and suggestions to the actual working plans will aid in its development.

Textile Employment

Washington, D. C.—In June there was material reduction in the volume of unemployment among unskilled laborers but there was little change in textile employment, according to the monthly Industrial Employment Information Bulletin made public by the Department of Labor.

A synopsis of employment tendencies in textile States follows:

Maine.—Part-time schedules in shoe and textile industries reported.

New Hampshire. — Slight improvement in shoe and textile employment.

Massachusetts.—Part-time schedules obtained in textile mills in various localities.

Rhode Island.—Seasonal reduction in textile employment resulted in surplus of workers.

New York.—Noticeable curtailment of employment in several branches of the textile industry.

New Jersey.—Seasonal labor curtailment obtained in certain departments of silk, cotton, and woolen hosiery mills.

Pennsylvania. — Textile and clothing establishments on fairly satisfactory labor basis.

North Carolina.—Part-time operations noticeable in textile mills.

Georgia.—Employment situation fairly satisfactory.

Kentucky.—Some decrease in textile mill employment.

Tennessee.—Part-time operations in textile mills.

Alabama. — Textile plants curtailed forces creating surplus of this class of labor.

Mississippi. — Majority of textile mills on full-time schedules.

Louisiana.—Some decrease in textile plant employment.

Arkansas. — Majority of textile mills on full-time schedules.

Oklahoma.—Small surplus of textile workers reported.

Texas.—Part-time operations made for a surplus of textile workers.

Lincolnton, N. C.—The Wampum Spinning Mills have been incorporated by R. S. Abernathy, of Winter Haven, Fla., H. A. Abernathy and J. A. Abernathy, Jr., of Lincolnton. The corporation is understood to represent a change in the charter of the Wampum Cotton Mills, of which J. A. Abernathy is president.

SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

....., 19.....
 Name of Mill.....
 Town.....
 Spinning Spindles Looms
 Superintendent
 Carder
 Spinner
 Weaver
 Cloth Room
 Dyer
 Master Mechanic
 Recent changes.....

Better Lubrication at *Less Cost* per month

**Avoiding Oil Spots in Weaving
is Simple—Just use**



MODERN TEXTILE LUBRICANT

It's made to stay in Bearings

Our exclusive process gives it unusual adhesiveness. Practical tests made in the weave rooms of leading mills have shown that oil spots on goods can be practically abolished through the use of NON-FLUID OIL.

These tests also showed a very low cost for lubrication with NON-FLUID OIL—more constant check on friction—resulting in less wear and tear on machines.

Write for testing samples and bulletin, "Lubrication of Textile Machinery."

Southern Agent: Lewis W. Thomason, Charlotte, N. C.

NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY LUBRICANT CO.
 MAIN OFFICE: 292 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y.

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INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Where a — appears opposite a name it indicates that the advertisement does not appear in this issue.

Page	Page
-A-	H. & B. American Machine Co. 32
Abbott Machine Co.	Houghton, E. F. & Co.
Abington Textile Machinery Works	Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.
Akron Belting Co.	Hunt, Rodney, Machine Co.
Aktivin Corp.	Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.
Alemite Mfg. Corp.	-I-
Allen Co.	Iselin-Jefferson Co.
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.	-J-
American Aniline & Extract Co.	Jacobs, E. H. Mfg. Co.
American Bobbin Co.	Johanson, Chas. B.
American Casablancas Corp.	-K-
American Glanzstoff Corp.	Kaunagraph Co.
American Moistening Co.	Keever Starch Co.
American Yarn & Processing Co.	Kenilworth Inn
Amory, Browne & Co.	Klipstein, A. & Co.
Arabol Mfg. Co.	-L-
Armstrong Cork Co.	Lambeth Rope Corp.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co.	Lane, W. T. & Bros.
Ashworth Bros.	Langley, W. H. & Co.
Associated Business Papers, Inc.	Lawrence, A. C. Leather Co.
Atlanta Brush Co.	Lestershire Spool & Mfg. Co.
-B-	Lewis, John D.
Bahnson Co.	Lincoln Electric Co.
Baily, Joshua L. & Co.	Link-Belt Co.
Bancroft, Jos. & Sons Co.	Lock, J. E. & Son, Inc.
Barber-Colman Co.	Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc.
Barber Mfg. Co.	Lowell Crayon Co.
Bell, Geo. C.	-M-
Besse, Osborne & Odell, Inc.	Marston, Jno. P. Co.
Bond, Chas. Co.	Mathieson Alkali Works
Borne, Scrymser Co.	Mauney Steel Co.
Boulligny, R. H., Inc.	Mill Devices Co., Inc.
Brown, David Co.	Mississippi Glass Co.
Buffalo Forge Co.	Morris & Co., Inc.
Butterworth, H. W. & Sons Co.	Morse Chain Co.
-C-	-N-
Caldwell, W. E. Co.	National Aniline & Chemical Co.
Catlin & Co.	National Electric Supply Co.
Celanese Corp. of America	National Ring Traveler Co.
Charlotte Leather Belting Co.	Neutrasol Chemical Corp.
Charlotte Mfg. Co.	Neumann, R. & Co.
Ciba Co., Inc.	Newport Chemical Works, Inc.
Clinton Corn Syrup Refining Co.	N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.
Collins Bros. Machine Co.	-O-
Commercial Fibre Co. of America, Inc.	Oakite Products, Inc.
Cook's, Adam, Sons, Inc.	-P-
Cooper Hewitt Electric Co.	Parker, Walter L. Co.
Corn Products Refining Co.	Parks-Cramer Co.
Courtney, Dana S. Co.	Perkins, B. F. & Son, Inc.
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works	Piccadilly Hotel
Crump, F. M. & Co.	Platt's Metallic Card Clothing Co.
Curran & Barry	Polk, R. L. & Co.
Curtis & Marble Machine Co.	Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co.
-D-	-R-
D. & M. Co.	Rhyne, Moore & Thies
Dary Ring Traveler Co., Inc.	Roesler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc.	R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co.
Diamond Chain & Mfg. Co.	Rice Dobby Chain Co.
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.	Rogers Fibre Co.
Draper, E. S.	Roy, B. S. & Son
Draper Corp.	Royle, John & Sons
Dronfield Bros.	-S-
Duke Power Co.	Saco-Lowell Shops
Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc.	Sandoz Chemical Works, Inc.
DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co.	Sargent's, G. G. Sons Corp.
-E-	Scott, Henry L. Co.
Eastwood, Benjamin Co.	Seaboard Ry.
Eaton, Paul B.	Seydel Chemical Co.
Eclipse Air Brush Co.	Seydel-Woolley Co.
Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc.	Shambow Shuttle Co.
Economy Baler Co.	Sipp Machine Co.
Emmons Loom Harness Co.	Sirrine, J. E. & Co.
Entwistle, T. C. Co.	S. K. F. Industries
-F-	Sonneborn, L. Sons
Fafnir Bearing Co.	Sonoco Products
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.	Southern Ry.
Federal Mutual Liability Ins. Co.	Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
Federal Phosphorous Co.	Stafford Co.
Ferguson Gear Co.	Standard Looms, Inc.
Fidelity Machine Co.	Standard Oil Co.
Firth-Smith Co.	Stanley Works
Fisher Leather Belting Co., Inc.	Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
Ford, J. B. Co.	Stein, Hall & Co.
Foster Machine Co.	Stevens, J. P. & Co., Inc.
Benjamin Franklin Hotel	Stodghill & Co.
Franklin Process Co.	Stone, Chas. H.
Freeman, Samuel T. Co.	-T-
-G-	Takamine Laboratories, Inc.
Garland Mfg. Co.	Taylor Instrument Cos.
General Dyestuff Corp.	Terrell Machine Co.
General Electric Co.	Texas Co., The
Georgia Webbing & Tape Co.	Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
Grasselli Chemical Co., Inc.	Textile Mill Supply Co.
Graton & Knight Co.	Tolhurst Machine Works
Graystone Inn	Tripod Paint Co.
Greenville Belting Co.	Tubize Artificial Silk Co.
-H-	-U-
Haberland Mfg. Co.	U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.
Halton's, Thomas Sons	U. S. Ring Traveler Co.
Harris, A. W. Oil Co.	Universal Winding Co.
Hart Products Corp.	-V-
Hercules Powder Co.	Veeder-Root, Inc.

Page
Victoria Paper Mills
Victor Ring Traveler Co.
Fred'k Viotor & Achells
Viscose Co.
Vogel, Joseph A. Co.

—W—

Page
Washburn, Inc.
Washburn Printing Co.
Watts, Ridley & Co.
Wellington, Sears & Co.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
Whitin Machine Works
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.
Wickwire Spencer Steel Co.
Williams, J. H. Co.
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
Wood, T. B. Sons Co.
Woodward, Baldwin & Co.



There's an air of
hospitality that you'll like

AT THE HOTEL
PICCADILLY
227 WEST 43rd ST. at BROADWAY
NEW YORK

ADJACENT TO EVERY ACTIVITY
600 BRIGHT SUNLIT ROOMS
— EACH WITH BATH, —
ELECTRIC FAN, ICE WATER
SINGLE ROOM 1/2 BATH \$3.00
DOUBLE ROOM 1/2 BATH \$4.00

EXCEPTIONAL RESTAURANT
AND GRILLE

WIRE AT OUR EXPENSE FOR
RESERVATIONS

F. D. SOFIELD, MANAGING DIRECTOR

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Oils and Leathers

We are manufacturers of Hough-
ton's Absorbed Oils and VIM Me-
chanical Leathers—a total of over
400 products.

E. F. HOUGHTON & CO.

P. O. Box 6913, North Philadelphia, Pa.

BULLETIN

CLASSIFIED ADS

are read in practically every textile
mill in the Southern States. Make
your wants and offerings known
through this medium. \$3.00 per inch
for each insertion.

Set this style type, figure about 40
words to the inch.

Set this style, about 30 words to
inch.

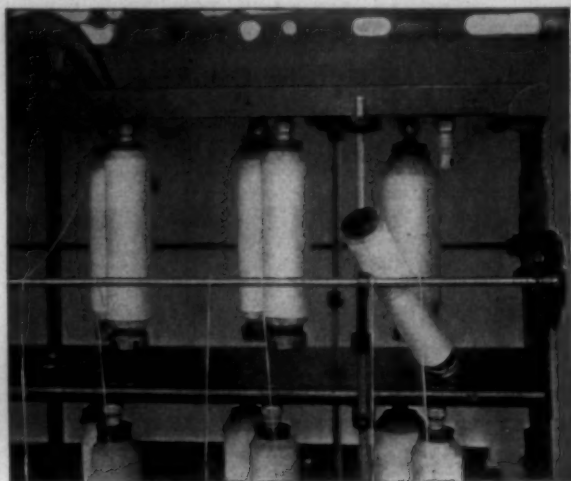
Cotton Textile Institute

People over the country have become familiar with the name of the Cotton-Textile Institute, and what's more, they are coming into appreciation of what that organization is doing in the way of promoting success for the cotton industry as a whole. The Observer's confidence in ultimate resourcefulness, or we might say, resultfulness, of the Cotton-Textile Institute, for producing healthy results, was due to the circumstances that its organization was a Southern-born idea. The brains that organized the old Southern Cotton Association, later resolved into the American Cotton Association with broadened field, put the Cotton-Textile Institute on its feet. It was a goodly company of the representative cotton mill men of the South, with particular inclusion of the Gossetts, of South Carolina; Cramer, Lassiter, Ray, Armstrong, Johnson, Tanner, Heath, Cones, Younts, Holts, Cannons, Erwin, Shinnis, Miller, Ruffin, Hanes, Patterson, Hutchison, Williamsons, Entwistle, Smith, Leake, of North Carolina, and a host of others, that got the Institute under way. With organization of the Institute the promoters cast about for an executive head and had the good fortune to secure the services of Walker D. Hines, a man of high abilities, and one of marked record as an economist. In various ways, under the activities of Mr. Hines, the textile industry was bettered, chiefly in the direction of organization, co-operation and salesmanship. The industry was gradually co-ordinated and placed on a better business basis and then President Hines began casting about our ways and means to develop a larger market for the product of the mills. The dominant idea was to produce a greater demand for cotton goods, and Hines, bright-minded man that he is, was wise enough to turn to publicity, which means advertising.

The first endeavor was to make cotton fabrics "fashionable." The mills aided in this by turning out fabrics that held merits superior to silk. They made cotton dress goods more stylish than silk and naturally the women developed a run for it. The popularity of cotton dress goods was further advanced through the plan of style shows, at which the diversified patterns were displayed—and cotton dress goods quickly became "the rage." Just how the Institute, through these style shows were enabled to bring cotton goods into such a degree of favor has been made plain to readers of The Observer in the news stories appearing the past two days.

An idea of what has been brought to pass is obtained from a paragraph in an editorial by The New York Times in its discussion of "Purple and Fine Cotton," in which incidental tribute is paid the same organization The Observer has expressed pride in. As evidence that cotton has become more prominent in the making of woman's clothes than might have been imagined, it is stated by The Times that pique dresses and suits are fashionable everywhere. At least one sees them on the streets, in the country, on the tennis courts and golf links. Knitted jumpers of cotton are suddenly adopted by an army of young girls who last year wore silks and wools. Quilted calico coats and jackets are seen on women of all ages. Slippers made of cotton, embroidered or printed in bright colors, are worn with the gayly colored thin cotton dresses. Silks, real or synthetic, have not lost their place, for they have been too securely established to do that; but the least observant stroller or advertisement reader must have seen

(Continued on Page 40)



Hang Your Bobbins

It's becoming the fashion among progressive mill men.

The Eclipse Bobbin Holder *suspends* the bobbins from the top of the creel board. It eliminates skewers and incidentally, accumulation of lint or fly.

You can use these holders to advantage on your roving and spinning frames. The ball bearing construction insures a smooth effortless pull. The yarn is materially improved in quality.

Put daylight beneath your bobbins. Banish expensive skewers. A holder will be sent you for examination. Write today.



ECLIPSE TEXTILE DEVICES, INC.

Elmira, N. Y.

ECLIPSE

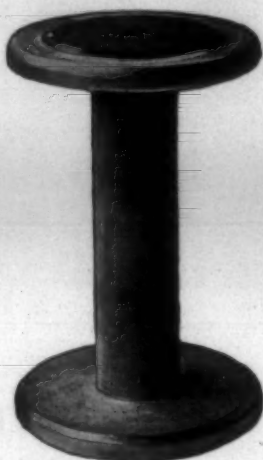
BOBBIN HOLDER

**We Make All Kinds of
BOBBINS, SPOOLS,
SKEWERS and ROLLS**

**For Every Textile
Manufacturing Use**

We complete the work
from raw material to
finished product and
are equipped to meet
all requirements and
specifications.

*We are Finishers and
Enamellers*



WALTER L. PARKER CO.

731 Dutton Street Lowell, Massachusetts

Particularly adapted to factories and plants

**VOGEL SEAT-ACTION
CLOSET COMBINATION**



Factory and plant closets receive more use—and abuse—than anything in the plant or factory. Repairing, ordinarily, is a disagreeable job, but when Vogel Number Ten Closets are used the need of frequent repairs is eliminated.

The mechanism of the Vogel Number Ten is simple—nothing to wear out or get out of order. We have a folder that shows all the mechanical details of the Vogel Number Ten, which we'll be glad to send you, promptly. At the same time, if you wish, we will send information about Vogel Frost-Proof closets for mill villages and other exposed places—positively guaranteed against freezing.

JOSEPH A. VOGEL COMPANY

Wilmington, Del.

St. Louis, Mo.

Fancy Color Effects on Cotton and Wool

(Continued from Page 14)

wool by that of Class III, regardless of the shade of the dye used. Experience proves this to be true. Therefore, if we know the dyes and what they will do, we can procure a great variety of shades.

If we color the goods with dyes from Class I to the shade of our requirements on either the cotton or the wool, we may produce the desired shade on the other fibre by using one of the dyestuffs from Class II or Class III.

In producing two-toned effects on cotton and wool, the ideal method is to use two dyestuffs from Class II and Class III which mixed together produce the desired effect. But it is very often necessary to top with another dye to produce the exact shade of our standard and this brings us to the discussion of a few pertinent features to be remembered in dyeing this class of goods.

A good average ratio of dye liquor to goods is 20 to 1, about 250 gallons of water for each 100 pounds of material. The dyestuff should be properly dissolved in hot water and added to the dyebath together with 10 to 30 per cent of Glauber's salt crystals, depending on the depth of shade desired. If there are any undissolved particles of dye, uneven effects are inevitable.

The goods are entered and brought slowly to a boil. Continue boiling for one-half hour and take a sample to ascertain if the shade on the wool is deep enough. If it is not, boiling should continue long enough to produce the desired shade. Then the bath is allowed to cool for one-half hour and a sample is cut to see if the cotton matches standard.

If the match is satisfactory, the material is removed from the dyebath; if not, further dyeing is necessary.

It is well to remember that wool is dyed in the boiling bath and cotton in a cooling bath. Therefore, if additional dye is used to deepen the shade on wool, the bath should be brought to a boil, and the goods dyed at that temperature; if on cotton, the bath should be heated somewhat and allowed to cool. In the latter case it is very often easier and better procedure to dye the cotton in a cold or luke-warm bath and dyes are available for this purpose.

In dyeing heavy shades, the dye liquor may not be exhausted and where several runs are made to produce the same shade, it is economical to use a standard bath, rather than to run it away.

When the goods are removed from the dyebath, they should be thoroughly rinsed to prevent crocking and bronzing. No matter how many dyeings a dyer has made, he always feels the little thrill of a batch well done.—Dyestuffs.

**COTTON SPINDLE ACTIVITY SHOWS SLIGHT
RECESSION**

Washington, D. C.—Spindles active in the cotton spinning industry in June totaled 30,628,122 out of 35,121,638 in place, a slight recession from the 30,910,282 reported active in the preceding month, according to figures compiled by the Census Bureau. As compared with June, 1928, however, when 28,627,556 spindles were active, spindles active last month increased more than 2,000,000.

Active spindles hours reported for the month aggregated 8,155,388,604, according to the figures, or an average of 232 hours per spindle in place. Based on an activity of 8.88 hours per day, the average number of

spindles operated during June was 36,737,985, or 104.6 per cent capacity on a single shift basis, against 110.9 per cent for May and 88.4 per cent for June a year ago.

Spindles active in both the cotton-growing States and the New England States declined during June as compared with the preceding month, the former reporting 17,984,360 active out of 18,842,318 in place, against 18,032,814 active in May, for a total of 5,540,164,816 hours, an average of 294 hours per spindles in place, and the latter, 11,348,894 active out of 14,833,768, against 11,595,556 for a total of 2,367,057,004 hours, an average of 160 hours per spindles in place. An increase was recorded in the number of spindles active in all other sections, however, which totaled 1,294,868 out of 1,445,552, against 1,281,912, for a total of 248,166,784 hours, an average of 172 hours per spindle in place.

Textile Institute Promotes Styled Cottons

(Continued from Page 9)

in promoting the use of styled cottons and cottons for other purposes. Mention should be made of the interest of officers and members of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, state associations, the American Cotton Growers Exchange and the American Cotton Shippers Association who have been most helpful in this respect.

"It is also significant that publications devoted primarily to the interests of the industry have been alert and most responsive to the new fashion trend to cottons. Fashion editors, stylists and special writers have also shown an exceptional interest in this development.

"Paralleling the efforts of the Institute to promote the style trend to cotton, it has been most encouraging to see cottons displayed and advertised more prominently this year than in many years past. Evidence of this new and growing popularity of cotton has come to us in the form of magazine advertising and newspaper advertisements of retail stores throughout the country. Analysis of this exceptional volume of spontaneous and sustained promotion by individual stores has given further emphasis and impetus to the industry's own advertising through the Institute. As evidence of the enthusiasm of retail merchants, the following excerpts from newspaper advertisements are typical of the widespread interest in cotton."

Macy's, the largest department store in New York, recently announced in newspapers and other advertising media:

COTTONS ARRIVE

Yes, cottons are here with all the fashion prominence any fabric needs to make it a huge success. Smart magazines are talking cotton. Smart shops are selling cottons. Smart women are wearing cottons—and in so many garments. Cotton dresses; cotton sports jackets; cotton beach pajamas and cotton boudoir pajamas; cotton "undies;" cotton bathing suits. Macy's is backing the vogue with all these garments — and besides, thousands of yards of lovely cottons with which to make them.

Lord & Taylor, also Fifth Avenue, have proclaimed: COTTON FROCKS SCALE THE HEIGHTS OF FASHION

Every one of these fair damsels wears a cotton frock selected from our large collection of chic sleeveless models. Each frock has some clever bit of trimming or some novel treatment of line. They are of printed



Veeder-Root
Counters
mean
PRODUCTION
counted
measured
checked-up
speeded-up
reduced
in cost
increased
in profit

Let one of our field engineers consult with you

Veeder-Root INCORPORATED
HARTFORD, CONN.

Veeder-Root Counters can be applied to every machine and work-situation in a mill. Write for textile counter booklet, or ask for a trial installation.



FOR COMFORT IN AUGUST
and **ASHEVILLE**
KENILWORTH INN

TIP in the cool Blue Ridge Mountains during the hot summer days one finds a perfect climate and atmosphere of rest and comfort at Kenilworth Inn. An invigorating relief from the crowded summer watering places, for here the perfection of accommodations make resting or playing more perfect. For rates, reservations or travel information write Roscoe Marvel, Manager.

Kenilworth Inn
ASHEVILLE N.C.

SOLUBILIZE THE STARCH

for

SLASHING and FINISHING

in your own mill
by a short boil with

Aktivin-S

Simple—Reliable
Economic

Booklet describing method on request

THE AKTIVIN CORPORATION

45 East Seventeenth St.
New York City

FISHER CHECK STRAPS

We have perfected something entirely new
in Leather Check Straps

Tremendous tensile strength

Light Weighing

Long Life

Sample for your own test, upon application
to W. W. Fowler, District Agent, Masonic
Temple Building, Greenville, S. C. Telephone
2316.

The Fisher Leather Belting Co.,

INCORPORATED

Main Office and Factory

325 North Third Street - Philadelphia

Greenville, S. C.—Masonic Temple

Telephone 2316

W. W. Fowler

District Agent

We can make a Leather belt for any position

pique, dress linen or handkerchief linen (the last two called "cotton" for the nonce).

More recently this same shop advertised:

COTTON ENSEMBLES

Summer's Most Practical Costumes

Cool, fresh and gay . . . easily laundered . . . these costumes form the basis of the small girl's summer wardrobe. The little coat gives a well dressed appearance without any additional warmth. All the dresses are sleeveless but the coats are varied—sleeveless jackets, carigan with sleeves and full length coats with sleeves—in pique, linen or cotton print.

L. Bamberg & Company, of Newark, proclaimed:

COTTON

The Social Climber Climbs to Success

It has been almost like a story-book tale. . . and a romantic one at that . . . the way cottons have climbed the social ladder into the hearts of the fashion-wise. Cottons took Palm Beach by storm. Smart young things simply couldn't resist them for sportswear . . . and to wear when acquiring a coat of tan. Now cottons step on the last rung of the ladder . . . and success is theirs! They have become accepted favorites for summer evening fashions.

Stern Brothers, of New York, announced:

COTTON BRINGS COLOR TO COURT!

Colorful cottons are fresh, cool, and gay—and perfectly tubbable after hot, strenuous sets. The smart young world is going in for fashions that fit its way of living.

leading stores are also cited by Mr. Hines.

Machine Sizing Rayon and Celanese Ribbon Warps

The success that has attended machine sizing of rayon and celanese warps for broad goods has long prompted the wish in the minds of narrow-fabrics manufacturers that the same principle could be applied to the sizing of yarns for ribbons and other narrow fabrics.

The task was not simple. In developing the proper machine, it was necessary to bear in mind that it must be made adaptable for any type of bobbin, spool or beam.

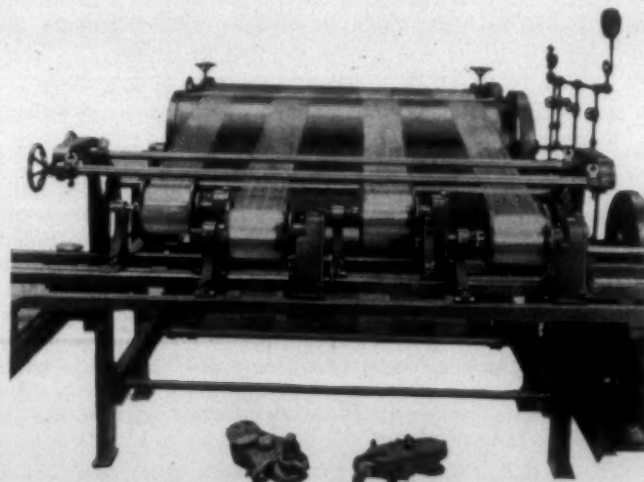


Fig. 1, Showing Plain Beams—Patent Pending

This meant that whether the warp was spread on plain beams, or bunched and traversed for spool warps, such a machine should be able to take care of the work to equally good advantage.

Charles B. Johnson, of Paterson, N. J., the manufacturer of the Johnson warp sizing machine, realized the need among manufacturers of ribbons and narrow fabrics for just such a machine—and now, after a long period of designing and construction, he is offering the ribbon trade a machine which, in his opinion, will meet all requirements. This machine is a decided improvement on his former ribbon warp sizing machines.

Mr. Johnson points out that the machine will take plain beams, as shown in Figure 1, and spools, for traverse warps, as shown in Figure 2.

Each head is independently driven through a tension system that can readily be adjusted to accommodate the different tensions that occur on each beam or spool during the process. Heads may be mounted

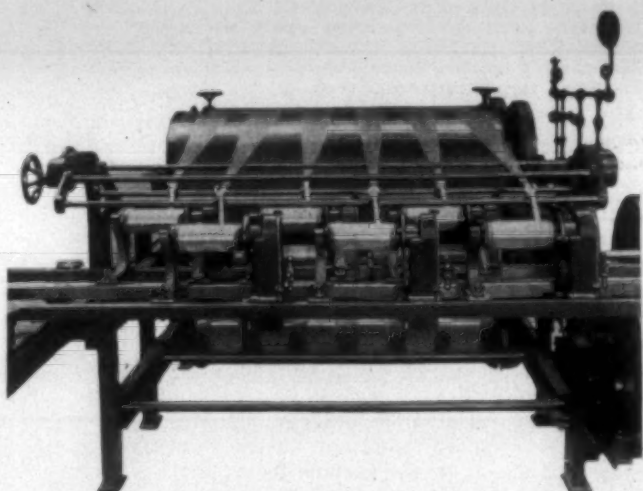


Fig. 2. Showing Spools where Traverse is Required—
Patent Pending

or removed very easily. The number of heads that can be used on each machine depends, of course, on the width and number of warps being passed through the machine.

This equipment is so constructed that it can be applied to any standard Johnson warp sizer now in use. In other words, broad or narrow fabric warps can be sized on the same machine with equal facility.

Further, with this equipment, sizing can be done direct from creel to bobbin or beam, from beam, or from beam to spool. For direct sizing from creel, a V type creel can be furnished when desired.

This process of warping, sizing, and beaming in one operation is of immense advantage, as it cuts down costs considerably.

Mr. Johnson has extended an invitation to those in the trade who are interested to see this ribbon sizer in actual operation.

National Acetate Silk Company Incorporated.

The American Chatillon Corporation and the Tubize Artificial Silk Company of America, both of New York City, are joint owners of the National Acetate Silk Company, which has incorporated to construct a plant for the manufacture of cellulose acetate yarn by a process similar to that now employed by the American Chatillon Corporation in its new \$4,000,000 rayon mill at Rome, Ga. No definite selection has been made for the location of the plant, nor have engineers been engaged or detailed plans considered.

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Effect of Constant Relative Humidity

(Continued from Page 10)

it showed very little variation in moisture content. It is interesting to note, however, that the spun yarn, ture than the back-feed roving. The warp showed a both warp and filling, contained noticeably less moisture difference than the filling, no doubt due to higher speed and lower surrounding humidity.

In instances where the material stood as it normally would in between processes in running through the mill, it took up moisture as follows:

	% Regain
The laps off the finisher picker showed	6.30
Laps on cards next day showed	6.90
Intermediate roving showed	6.54
Used in spinning room next day, same roving showed	7.00
The warps off the slashers showed about	6.80
While warp yarns on loom beams nearly woven out showed	8.90
Filling yarn off spinning frame showed	7.05
While filling yarn in batteries showed	8.00

The cotton in the 24 bales from which we took samples varied in regain from 6.1 per cent to 10.1 per cent, a variation of 4 per cent. As soon as the cotton was opened up and blown to the picker room, this variation practically disappeared. The maximum variation showed at any one process was 1.6 per cent. From the table and the chart it is apparent that the cotton for a time actually lost moisture, until it was nearly through the carding department, and then the regain steadily increased up to the cloth, which contained slightly more moisture than the average of the cotton bales tested.

For a total variation in outdoor humidity of from 40 to 89 per cent, we found our indoor humidity practically unchanged; for the various departments it varied but slightly from our standards.

And now let us summarize some of the results of the elimination of this variable humidity.

(1) Very slight if any loss due to lack of regain. They tell me that back in the old days they would always end a period with a considerable invisible waste. Now when we close a period, we very seldom have any invisible waste; that is to say, the cloth made during any three months' period plus waste sold or thrown away will more than equal the pound of cotton fed in. In fact, one year late in the season when the cotton we bought had been in storage for a long time before being shipped to us, and must have been below normal in regain, we showed quite a large gain.

(2) Better running work. I think this needs no enlargement.

(3) More uniform work. A great many manufacturers without humidity in their picker room insist that laps not weighing within one-quarter or one-half pound either side of their standard, be run over again—this with doors and windows in the picker room wide open and no account being taken of atmospheric conditions. When our picker room was first started, a set of scales was designed in which about a pound of cotton was to be suspended in a basket, and the scale beam on which the weight was to be measured was graduated to show the total pounds that the picker lap must weigh. Of course the variable here was going to be the amount of the moisture in the cotton. It was found, however, that with our picker room under controlled conditions of humidity this pound of cotton changed in weight not at all, and we therefore operate the scale only occasionally as a check, and we only weigh our picker laps twice a day.

On the slubbers and intermediates the constant con-

ditions of humidity show themselves as far as the uniformity of running conditions go in that we never have to change a twist gear no matter what the weather may be outdoors summer or winter, and we very seldom have to change tension gears. I believe this to be a most important result.

(4) Better working conditions for the help, meaning less labor turnover and happier, more contented operatives.

(5) Increased production.

Cleaning and Oiling Full Fashioned Hosiery Machines

(Continued from Page 11)

Special care should be taken to see that the surface between the slide A and connecting bar C is well oiled with a heavy lubricant or light grease. The clearance between these parts is so small that they are likely to "freeze" if not properly oiled.

It is only necessary to apply fresh grease to the coulier gear and pinion at the time of cleaning the machine, provided the machine is cleaned as frequently as set forth in this discussion.

Chains and meshing gears give better service if lubricated every month.

It is best to add a little oil each week to that which is in the oil pan which furnishes lubricant to the coulier and cam and roller. This pan should be cleaned out and fresh oil put in every eight to ten weeks. Proper lubrication of this cam is to be stressed for is properly oiled, excess wear will be prevented and the motion will retain the same amount of horizontal travel indefinitely. It is best to use oil soaked waste in this pan.

On machines having a disc clutch drive, careful attention should be given to its correct lubrication. See that the oil reservoirs in the ring oiled bearings are always supplied with the proper grade of bearing oil. Be sure to put enough oil in the reservoirs to enable the grease cups filled with grease and see that they are adjusted regularly in order that the ball bearings and the sprocket bushings might be supplied with the proper amount of lubricant.

As a means of preventing the rebounding of sinkers, commonly known as "sinkers flying back," in machines that are not equipped with the spring bar attachment, an application of lard to the striking jack heads about once a week will be found to be very effective. A reasonable amount of attention to this matter will help to prevent sleazy knitting.

Rust will be prevented from forming on all finished surfaces during the week-end period if they are rubbed with an oily rag. This is absolutely essential in the case of thread guide rods, narrowing rods, and narrowing spindles.

A man whose duty it is to see that all machines are properly lubricated should keep all oil reservoirs of main bearings, such as, drive shaft bearings, camshaft and handwheel shaft bearings, filled with the proper amount of oil. He should also oil the cock-box, or slide, daily in order to prevent wear of the cock-boxes. The striking surface of the slurcocks, should be oiled at the same time. It should be the duty of the knitter to see that all other bearings, cam rollers, narrowing spindles, and other parts are properly oiled.

As a means of preventing rust on needles and narrowing points while the machine is idle at night, each knitter should apply a thin coat of needle oil to these parts by means of a brush a few minutes before leaving the plant for the day.—Canadian Textile Journal.

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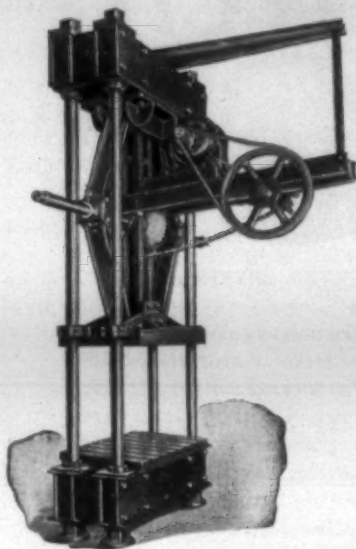
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Gastonia, North Carolina**Golf**

(Continued from Page 16)

velous invention, have passed into the Great Beyond. Anything which would affect the range finding of your opponent on the green is strictly taboo. Any noise such as typewriting, filing of the nails, cutting of the hair, picking the teeth or shaving is not allowed on the greens and nothing in these acts shall be so construed, or so interpreted or otherwise assumed to be beneficial to the act of putting.

Clothing for golf expeditions should receive very careful consideration. It should preferably be of finest analysis material and dropforged. It should be guaranteed not to rip, ravel, turn yellow or in any way deteriorate beyond our control and contingent on the acceptance F. O. B. our cars. We pay for no crating or boxing.

The apparel of the well dressed golfer should include a pair of 6-ply Balloons and spare. Shoes are very important and should be impervious to water, earthquakes, gin and scotch. The cut should be of the square-toed brogan design as this type of chassis allows you to improve the lie of your ball casually when your opponent is not looking. Good golf shoes should also have sharp spikes to prevent falling on the ball room floor in the clubhouse. Improved golf shoes can be obtained from the New York Drydock, Shipbuilding and Suspension Bridge Company, Yonkers.

Cotton Textile Institute

(Continued from Page 35)

the sudden interest of women in the new cotton fashions.

Along this same line, we have The Wall Street Journal making remark to the effect that "cotton presents an interesting condition and the present strength is of the kind which should afford gratification all round. It indicates a genuine change in the consumption demand of which any one can satisfy himself by what he sees upon the public streets. Women are wearing cotton dresses. They were wearing silk and rayon but manufacturers have at last discovered the decorative possibilities of cotton and appreciated the wisdom of making their wares attractive. It sounds simple, but for some years they have fought the fashions."

When the Cotton-Textile Institute was first projected there were some who hooted at it and wanted to know what good it could do, anyhow. The fact that the big department stores all over the country and the fashion shops on Fifth Avenue and on every other avenue of fashion, are filling their display windows with dresses made of cotton is the answer to the effectiveness of the operation of this Southern-born idea.—Charlotte Observer.

Larger Sales at Higher Prices

(Continued from Page 12)

short of production, but a special feature during the week was the increased sales of flannels and a further demand for chambrays. The general inquiry has also improved and we look for a considerable increase in the demand for staple fabrics for export. Overall manufacturers are having a fair business and we believe we will see a fairly large increase in the manufacture of work clothes during the next few weeks. Our sales so far for the month of July are well ahead of last month.

"Should the cotton market show any further advance, or even remain firm, we believe that this week in all divisions of the trade."

WEAR AND TEAR OF SHEETS

The textile division of the United States Bureau of Home Economics is interested in the probable factors involved in this constant wear and tear of sheets. While a comprehensive study of the effect of grade and character of cotton on the wearing quality of sheets is to be undertaken later, an interesting preliminary study was recently made by examination of the wear on 400 sheets used in a woman's hotel in Washington, D. C. These sheets were all of the same brand, bought in 1921, and were discarded after a period of eleven months, during 1927 and 1928. Throughout their life they were washed in the hotel laundry and repaired when necessary immediately after each laundering.

It was found that wear occurred noticeably at shoulder height and down the centre fold, as well as along the edges. The excessive shoulder wear might be explained in this case by the fact that the sheets were used chiefly by women, who wear low-necked night clothing; it was thought that body perspiration reached that area readily and caused rapid deterioration. However, this point was checked on sixty sheets from a branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, and the general types of wear and areas of maximum wear were found to correspond closely to those on the sheets used by women.

Breakage of the middle lengthwise folds is frequently blamed on the pressure of the commercial ironer, but the sheets examined in this study had always been ironed without folding. Injury in the manufacturing process or unusual wear while the sheets were stored might explain it. One manufacturer is now reinforcing his product down the centre where the fold comes.

It is evident that the strength of the sheet depends very largely on the filling yarns says the bureau. Most of the threadbare places show that the filling yarns have given way first. Tears on vertical folds outnumber those on horizontal folds. The life of the sheets studied would have been longer had the filling yarns been of the same strength as the warp yarns. The wear on the selvages indicated that more attention might be given to the condition of the bed springs and in many cases spring covers might be provided.

Again Heads Chamber

Huntsville, Ala.—Walter M. Wellman has been elected president of the Huntsville, Ala., Chamber of Commerce for the third time. He is a prominent textile executive and is secretary and treasurer of the Margaret Mill, of Huntsville.

Abbeville to Curtail 24 Days

Chester, S. C.—Announcement has been made that the Abbeville Cotton Mills, of Abbeville, will curtail 24 days, as previously reported, the time for this to be decided upon later.

Georgia Adds 30 Mills in 5 Years

Atlanta, Ga.—Within the last five years thirty new textile mills, with a total combined capitalization of more than \$66,000,000, have located in Georgia. This brings the total number of such industries in the State to 220, with an approximate aggregate capital of \$250,000,000, according to a recent survey of the textile industry in this State.



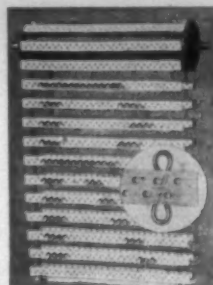
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COTTON GOODS

New York.—The cotton goods markets were somewhat improved during the week and conditions generally were more satisfactory. Better sales of gray goods were reported. Prices were firmer and buyers showed more interest and more confidence in values.

Th upward tendency in the gray goods market was continued, marked by sales at the better levels reached in print cloths, sheetings, drilling and other fabrics. The list showed fewer changes than on the previous day, but after a half cent rise in cotton in the early afternoon from morning declines and a firm close at substantial gains, more and more mills reported themselves withdrawn from the goods markets on numerous constructions, or quoted prices well above the new market.

In sheetings sales of 31-inch, 48x48, 5.00 yard were put through at 6½ cents net; for the 32-inch, 40x40, 6.25 yard, 5¼ net quoted at the close. Carload lots of 37-inch, 48x48, 4.00 yard were reported sold at 7¼ cents net, July delivery, late in the day. Earlier in the day, there had been business at five-eighths. There was something of a scramble to pick up quick goods of this and other constructions that had been selling at levels even further out of line with cost than other numbers in the list.

In carded broadcloths a number of sales both of extra and average grades of 42x60s were made at 12c. For off-grade goods 11½c was rumored, but 12c was the low for any desirable make. The 100x60s were 10½c and sold. The 90x60s sold lightly at 10c for good grades. For 80x60 non-feeler 8½c was again paid.

Cotton ducks were in fair demand. Inquiries for substantial amounts of army, numbered and belting ducks were reported current. Prices were unchanged, with easier levels obtainable on larger commitments.

Cotton goods prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	5%
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	5%
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	7%
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	8%
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	10%
Dress gingham	12½-15
Brown sheetings	11½
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	9½
Brown sheetings, standard	12½
Tickings, 8-oz.	22 -23
Denims	17
Staple gingham, 27-in.	11½

Constructive Selling Agents for

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YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa. — While sales of yarns continued limited during the week, the general tone of the market was better and total business was larger than during the preceding week. The advance in cotton helped the market and spinners asking prices were slightly higher. Toward the latter part of the week prices were a half cent to a cent higher. The number of small orders was larger and buyers were more inclined to cover their needs, some of them placing good orders for future shipment. In the distribution of the week's business, there has been no change from conditions that have long obtained. Weavers continue the larger buyers in this market, and their covering to take care of orders booked of late has furnished the greater proportion of business. Lace manufacturers have inquired on several occasions and were again in the market at the end of the period. Duck yarns have sold a little better. Hand-to-mouth buying policies continue to be followed in electrical yarns. The business in combed peeler here has been unsatisfactory.

Dullness of the knit goods trade where cotton yarns enter has been reflected in the cotton yarn market, and this branch, if anything, has been quieter than in earlier weeks this month.

Weavers have been the only forward buyers of importance, and their commitments have not gone beyond August-September deliveries except in rare instances or where specialty yarns have been involved.

Southern Single Warps		Southern Frame Spun Carded Yarn on Cones	
8s	32½	8s	31
10s	33	10s	31
12s	33½	12s	31½
14s	34	14s	32
16s	35	16s	32½
20s	35½	18s	33
24s	37	20s	34½
30s	40	22s	35
40s		24s	36
Southern Single Skeins		26s	37
10s	32	30s	39½
12s	33	40s	47
14s	34	Southern Two-ply Combed Peeler	
16s	35½	8s	47
20s	35½	20s	49½
22s	36½	30s	56
24s	37	38s	58
26s	38	40s	58½
30s	39½	50s	62½
40s		60s	70
Southern Two-ply Skeins		70s	81
4s-8s	32	80s	91
10s	32½	Southern Two-ply Hard Twist Combed Peeler Weaving Yarns	
12s	33	8s-12s	47
14s	34	20s	49
16s	35	30s	57
20s	36	36s	58
24s	38	38s	58½
26s	39	40s	59
30s	40	50s	63½
40s	47½	60s	72½
50s	56	70s	83½
60s	63	80s	96
Southern Two-ply Warps		Southern Combed Peeler Single Yarn on Cones	
8s	32½	10s	45½
10s	33½	12s	46
12s	34½	14s	46½
14s	34½	16s	47
16s	35	20s	47½
20s	36	22s	48
24s	38½	24s	49
30s	40	26s	49½
40s	48	28s	50
40s ex.	48	38s	56
Carpet and Upholstery Yarns in Skeins		40s	56
8s to 9s 3-4ply tinged tubes	28	50s	62½
8s 3-ply hard white warp twist	31	60s	71
10s and 12s 3 and 4-ply hard white yarn tubes and skeins	32½	70s	71
Same warps	33½		

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Charlotte, N. C.

Textile Mills Wages Situation in Great Britain

In recent weeks the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners in England have been considering a reduction in wages approximating about 12½ per cent of the present scale. It was agreed that this reduction in wages be made but subsequently at a general meeting held July 2, between the spinners' federation and the operative spinners amalgamation, the proposal to reduce the operatives' wages was unanimously rejected by the trade union.

The Federation have contended in favor of this reduction and balloted its members accordingly. The result of this ballot was cabled July 13, to the United States Department of Commerce by the American Commercial Attache, London, as follows, C. Grant Isaacs, district manager of the Carolinas office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, First National Bank Building, Charlotte, announced. A percentage of 80 is sufficient to carry a recommendation of the Federation.

"Master spinners federation ballot shows ninety-two point forty-one per cent favor wage reduction five point eighteen per cent again two point forty-one per cent no reply stop notices being posted by federation also spinners and manufacturers associations that reduced rate payment will come into force week beginning Monday, July 29."

Textile Mill Supply Co. to Handle Mason Regulators

After negotiations extending over a period of several months, the well known Textile Mill Supply Company of Charlotte, N. C., headed by F. W. Glover, announces that it is in a position to serve the needs of its many customers in pressure control devices.

The move was made in order to extend its service to the rapidly growing textile industry in the South, pressure regulation being an important item in textile manufacture.

After extended investigations, the well known Mason line was chosen because of its wide use in the textile industry of New England and the Eastern States, and because of its established reputation.

The Textile Mill Supply Company plans to carry a complete stock of Mason regulators applicable to textile mill processes and general steam pressure control. An extensive advertising plan and broad service policy are contemplated throughout the company's territory.

Mason regulators are manufactured by the Mason Regulator Company of Boston, Mass., which pioneered in the manufacture of pressure regulators and has played an important part in the development of pressure control methods.

Schieren Has Branch in Gastonia

H. B. Nutting, who has been in the belting business in the South for the past fifteen years, has opened a direct branch in Gastonia, of the Charles A. Schieren Company, manufacturers of Duxbak leather belting.

Offices and a complete stock of Duxbak belting is located in the Michael & Bivens building, 701 East Franklin Ave., Gastonia. Belt shop equipment has been installed and this department is in charge of a competent belt man. Belts will be prepared endless and so installed at the customers plant. Cut lengths or roll orders are filled immediately from stock and the service of every belt is guaranteed.

Southern Railway Offers Tours

New Special Rates for Trips by Rail and Motor During Summer Months

On May 1st, Southern Railway authorized individual and party round-trip fares via rail and motor for tours during the Summer. Tickets to be sold daily, good to return 15 days from date of sale, and will entitle holder to stop over at all stations on rail and highway.

These tours provide complete transportation for the Summer vacationist, individually or in parties of 25 or more, to practically all Summer Resorts in the Southern Appalachian Mountains.

The tours are:

- (1) Rail to Asheville; Motor Coach to Winston-Salem via Blowing Rock and North Wilkesboro; rail to Charlotte. Fare: Individual, \$13.80; party \$12.55.
- (2) Rail to Asheville; Motor Coach via Bristol and North Wilkesboro to Winston-Salem; rail to Charlotte. Fare: Individual, \$13.85; party, \$12.60.
- (3) Rail to Asheville; Motor Coach to Hickory via Bristol and Blowing Rock; rail to Charlotte. Fare: Individual, \$13.75; party, \$12.55.
- (4) Rail to Asheville; Motor Coach to Charlotte, via Chimney Rock and Lake Lure. Fare: Individual, \$7.30; party, \$6.40.
- (5) Rail to Hickory; Motor Coach via Boone and North Wilkesboro to Winston-Salem; rail to Charlotte. Fare: Individual, \$10.15; party, \$9.35.
- (6) Rail to Hickory; Motor Coach via Blowing Rock and Bristol to Asheville; rail to Charlotte. Fare: Individual, \$14.10; party, \$12.85.
- (7) Rail to Johnson City; Motor Coach to Asheville; rail to Charlotte. Fare: Individual, \$12.05; party, \$9.85.
- (8) Rail to Culpepper; Motor Coach via Luray, Harrisonburg and Staunton to Charlottesville; rail to Charlotte. Fare: Party only, \$13.45.

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The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for two weeks.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three month's membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires and carry small advertisements for two weeks.

WANT position as superintendent. Experienced faithful, efficient, loyal. Best of references as to character and ability. No. 5624.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or as second hand carding or spinning, in large mill. I. C. S. graduate. 10 years experience. Good references. No. 5625.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning or both. Superintendent of a twine mill for three years, that has closed down. Always get good production at low cost. Former employers will recommend me. No. 5626.

WANT position as master mechanic. 21 years experience as master mechanic and electrician. Can change on short notice. No. 5627.

WANT position as overseer weaving and slashing. 15 years experience on plain and dobby weaves, some experience on jacquard weaves. Best references. No. 5628.

WANT position as superintendent of larger plant. Have been superintendent of a small yarn mill the past three years. Best of references. No. 5629.

WANT position as warp-tying-in man. Eleven years experience on silks, and cotton, any kind of work or looms, including jacquards. Best references as to character and ability. No. 5630.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Ten years experience—six years on fancies. High school education, and the very best of references. No. 5631.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning. Experienced and well qualified. I. C. S. diploma on cotton carding and spinning. Good references. No. 5633.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Age 40. 12 years experience. Best references as to character and efficiency. No. 5634.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Experienced on plain and fancy cotton and rayon fabrics. Now employed. Six years successful record as overseer. No. 5635.

WANT position as overseer weaving. My hobby—topnotch production with low per cent seconds and cost. Experienced on all classes cotton, silk and rayon, except jacquard weaves. No. 5636.

WANT position as overseer weaving and designing. 15 years experience. Five years as designer. No. 5637.

WANT position as master mechanic. Age 37. Experienced in cloth and cord mills. Will go anywhere. No. 5638.

WANT position as overseer weaving, plain or fancy, or as superintendent small plain mill. On present job three years. Good references. No. 5639.

WANT position as second hand in carding or as card grinder. Long experience and best references. No. 5640.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Age 42, fifteen years experience on all grade of goods. Can run a room to perfection. No. 5641.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Age 32. Am night overseer of a mill that is stopping night work, and must have work. Best of references. No. 5642.

WANT position as superintendent. Well experienced in various lines, and all through the different processes of manufacturing in the different departments. Best of references. No. 5643.

WANT position as carder or spinner, but prefer spinning. 25 years experience on colored work. Strictly temperate and a church member. No. 5644.

WANT position as superintendent, or as carder or spinner or both. Experienced, efficient and reliable. Can come at once. No. 5645.

WANT position as overseer weaving; age 33. Experienced on most all plain weaves, also colored work and dobby work. No. 5646.

WANT position as overseer weaving, or will consider position as second hand in large mill. 25 years as fixer, second hand and overseer on many plain and fancy weaves. No. 5647.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced on drills, sheeting, ducks and colored work. Good habits and dependable. References. No. 5648.

WANT position as social service director. Three years with large Southern mill; had charge of houses, social and athletic activities. Best references from the superintendent. No. 5649.

WANT position as superintendent, or as overseer weaving in large mill. Experienced and well known. Best references. No. 5650.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Age 39, well experienced, efficient and reliable. No. 5651.

WANT position as overseer spinning or winding and twisting. Age 37. Can change on short notice. Would accept position as second hand in large mill. No. 5652.

WANT position as night superintendent, or as carder and spinner. 15 years experience. Complete I. C. S. course. Age 31. Go anywhere for better position. Best references. No. 5653.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or both. Experienced on carded and combed yarns. 12 years second hand, two years overseer. Now employed. No. 5654.

WANT position as overseer weaving, or weaving and slashing. Experienced on plain, fancy and Jacquards—cotton and rayon. Age 35, strictly temperate. No. 5655.

WANT position as overseer spinning, day or night. Six years second hand, three years overseer. Age 36. Good education. No trouble holding help. Best references. No. 5656.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer carding or spinning—or both. 30 years experience on cotton and waste. Can give satisfaction. Best references as to character and ability. No. 5657.

WANT position as sewing machine fixer. Union Special Machines preferred. Experienced and reliable. No. 5658.

TEXAS COTTON STUDY

Dallas, Texas.—Approximately 82 per cent of total agricultural wealth of Texas comes from cotton crop, according to Texas Cotton Committee. Committee, headed by Dr. A. B. Cox, director of Bureau of Business Research of the University of Texas, is making a detailed study of the cotton industry.

Out of 465,000 farms in the State, 410,000 raise some cotton. Raw cotton production represents the principal source of income of about 40 per cent of the population. The 4000 gins in the State have value of nearly \$100,000,000 and give employment to more than 23,000 men.

Last season's Texas cotton crop had an approximate value in its raw state of \$575,000,000. About 1,500,000 tons of cotton-seed are processed into cottonseed oil, meal, hulls and cake each year, with value of about \$90,000,000. A by-product is linters which is now finding its way into the manufacture of rayon and which may assume greater importance as this industry is developed.

There is no adequate substitute for cotton and Texas is pre-eminently adapted to the raising of this great world staple, although the per acre yield may have declined at the rate of one pound of lint a year for the past 30 years.

The largest decrease has been in the black lands which have raised cotton so exclusively as to impair the soil fertility. In these regions dairy farming will prove a benefit as it will result in rebuilding of soil and restoration of fertility after which cotton may be expected to produce more than ever.

The Texas Cotton Committee is engaged in improving varieties of cotton grown. It seeks closer marketing relations between farmers who raise cotton and trade which buys it. Advocacy of one-variety communities is one of the proposals of the committee.

Committee's immediate objectives are: increasing yield per acre from the average of 134 pounds; planting of improved varieties suited to the particular soil and climatic regions of Texas; raising price paid to growers through a more rigid paying of staple premiums for better staple instead of "hog round" prices; lowering the cost of production by discouraging planting of cotton on land which is not capable of producing at least half a bale an acre and by bringing about a business relationship of mutual trust and interest among producers and buyers.



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the manufacturer as well as first cost should all be among the final factors that determine your choice.

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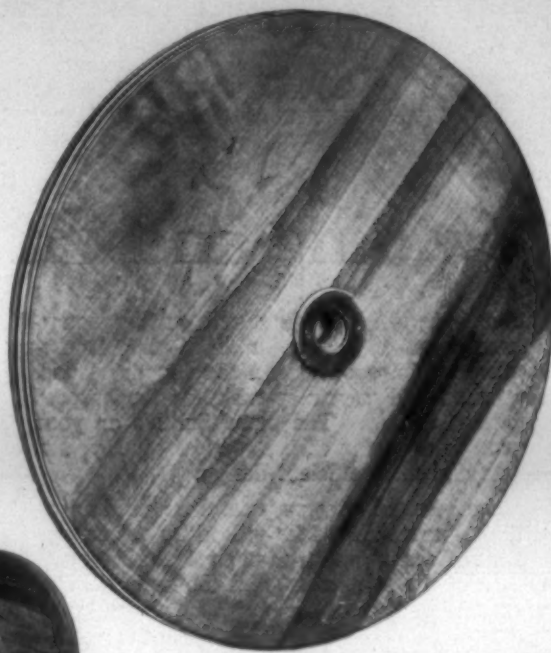
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helped to solve.
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into difficult
weaving situa-
tions, and per-
haps we can help
you. Let us get
together.*

1. New Stafford looms — First warps about 95% production never before got anything like 90% or 95% production from new looms.
2. Wide sheeting looms — mill averaging around 102% production.
3. Examination of production board shows Stafford looms in the lead about 4% a week over other looms.
4. 650 Stafford looms averaging better than 100% production with an average cost of supplies, including shuttles and oil, of less than 50c. per loom per month.
5. Treasurer and Superintendent report excellent service — shuttle record in mill (equipped with Stafford automatics) lower than at their other mills (not using Stafford equipment).
6. Never saw new machinery start up so well — looms running on cord fabrics — 140 picks per minute — 12 to a weaver.
During past five years average 100% production and less than 1% seconds. (This mill pays particular attention to oiling and fixing the machinery.)
8. Treasurer expresses appreciation for excellent delivery and erection service and is pleased with the purchase of Stafford automatics.
And these are but a few of the excellent reasons why Stafford automatic looms are a good purchase.

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HOME SECTION SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Edited by "Becky Ann" (Mrs. Ethel Thomas)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JULY 25, 1929

News of the Mill Villages

KINGS MOUNTAIN, N. C.

News From All Around

Mr. Z. F. Cranford, superintendent of the Dilling Mill, went to Albemarle Wednesday of last week to attend the funeral of his friend, Mr. Ruben W. Osborne, who died suddenly there Tuesday. Mr. Cranford returned Thursday.

A large number of folks from here went on the excursion to the Mills Home at Thomasville, N. C., Thursday; everybody reported a nice time.

Mrs. E. A. Smith, of the Cora Mill has had a serious operation at the City Hospital, Gastonia, and reports are that she is not doing very well.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Smith had as their guests Sunday, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Gardner and daughter, Miss Mary, Mrs. O. W. Brackett of Gastonia, and Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Wallace and little daughter, of Belmont.

Friends and relatives here of Mr. P. M. Keller of Houston, Texas, were sorry to hear of the death of his son, Dr. Roy Keller, of Dallas, Texas, recently. Dr. Keller was returning from a party at 1:30 o'clock Thursday morning and was run into by another car, thrown against a telephone post and instantly killed. His father is a former superintendent of the Cora Mill, and is now running two mills in Texas. He is a brother of Mr. Jake Keller, superintendent of the Park Yarn Mill here.

Mr. W. M. Gantt, merchant, at the Cora Mill, was married last week to Miss Tella Dennis, of Statesville.

POLLY.

NEW HOLLAND, GA.

Pacolet Mill "Number Two"

Dear Aunt Becky:

We stopped the week of the Fourth.

D. W. Anderson, is our superintendent; Sim Smith, overseer weaving, assisted by Frank Souther, in lower, and Luther Smith, in upper

room; R. O. Wilson is overseer of carding, assisted by Hershel Wilson in lower, and James T. Ford, in upper room; A. B. Peterson, overseer spinning, assisted by Geo. Waldrop and Clarence Doyle; J. L. Tucker, overseer cloth room, assisted by Clifford Jones and Fletcher Massey. The steam plant, electric and machine shop, are in charge of G. H. Cheek, assisted by Homer Greer and Robert Bone; Calvin Kittle, plumber.

Our two churches are moving along fine. We have just had a very successful protracted meeting, conducted by Rev. Charlie D. Tillman, and his daughter, Miss Elizabeth. The Mission Board of North Georgia Conference, placed them in the field at last conference, and they are doing a lot of good work. There were a number of conversions, several additions to both churches, and many pledged themselves to tithe and erect family altars, and a Senior League was organized.

An "Ever Ready" Club, has been organized, composed of all ages, and is not denominational. Mr. A. J. Kinsey was appointed president, and Miss Eula Goolsby, secretary and treasurer. The object of this club is the upbuilding of the two churches, and to encourage young converts to live useful lives.

BILL SMILEY.

GASTONIA, N. C.

Smyre News

On Monday evening, July 15th, Miss Gertrude Joy entertained the Busy Bee Club and a few invited guests. Games and music was enjoyed and a very interesting contest was held. Miss Hazel Queen won the prize and upon opening the gift the engagement of Miss Mona Joy and Mr. Gilbert Weaver was announced. The wedding to take place in the fall.

Miss Joy is the third daughter of Mrs. Daisy Joy and is one of the most popular girls of the Smyre

community. She is active in the social and religious life of the community and has been for several years a teacher in the Smyre Sunday school and has also served as president of the Busy Bee Club. Mr. Weaver is the son of Mr. and Mrs. —. —. Weaver of East Gastonia and is a popular young man of his community. Miss Joy and Mr. Weaver have a number of friends here and elsewhere who will be interested in the announcement of their engagement.

Misses Elizabeth and Doris Strange have returned home after a visit with their grandmother, Mrs. E. B. Justus who lives in Clyde, N. C.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Brown and children, Messrs. E. H. Quick and E. F. Bryant spent a very pleasant weekend at Smoky Mountain Park.

Mrs. Daisy Joy and children, Inez, Irma Tom and Nettie were the Sunday afternoon visitors of Mr. and Mrs. Wyrick King of East Gastonia.

Miss Essie Costner and Lois Cloninger of Spencer Mountain were the guests Sunday of Misses Hazel Queen and Christine Moody.

Miss Fuchsia McGinnas very delightfully entertained her Sunday school class on Saturday afternoon at her home.

Miss Dora Josey recently spent two weeks with her parents at Maiden, N. C.

Mr. Charles Hicks spent the weekend with his mother, Mrs. M. E. Hicks of Concord, N. C.

Little Miss Gloria Edison of Dallas is visiting her grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. Levi Baker this week.

Miss Delphia Dagenhart had as her guest Saturday night, Miss Maude Haynes.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Biggerstaff of Kings Mountain spent Sunday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Hutchins and family.

Miss Inez Whitener has as her guests this week her cousins, Mabel Barrett of Chester, S. C., and Naomi Barrett of Clover, S. C.

Becky Ann's Own Page

FOR OR WITH?

It would be interesting to know just precisely how many operatives work FOR and how many work WITH the mill company.

The "for" workers are more for self than anybody else. They do just as little as they can get by with and think killing time is legitimate. They have never been taught differently, and they have had no occasion to think differently. The mill company has done nothing to merit their consideration, perhaps, and, anyway, has taken no trouble to establish closer relationship and mutual goodwill.

Those who work WITH the company, are the thinkers. Experience and observation have taught them that unless the mill can make a profit on invested capital, everybody suffers. The WITH workers, give a full dollars worth of work (and more, if possible), for every dollar received. They try to save for the company, by eliminating all waste, and by turning out perfect work. In fact, they put themselves into their work, doing every task "heartily as unto the Lord." And reward comes swift and sure in a "conscience void of offense," and in sweet and lasting friendships.

A STRIKER'S CONCLUSION

Yes, Sir, I joined the union;
I've rested a month or more;
They promised me clothes an' rations
Better'n I had before.
But somehow it ain't workin' right—
I'm thin an' gettin' thinner,
An' Betsy jest now sez to me,
"There ain't a thing fur dinner."
It sounded big to "sacrifice"
To "help the poor dumb slaves"
Who every day "sweat blood" at work
"Enrichin' wealthy knaves."
But I gotta keep my dues paid,
Yes, sir, I must, by gad!
An' I'm wonderin' how I'll do it.
For they've got 'bout all I had.
The collector man wuz here today,
A wantin' "weekly dues"
I told him I had jest enough,
To buy some needed shoes.
He seemed to plum ferget about
The promises he'd made,
An' ordered me to get a job,
Fur "THE UNION MUST BE PAID."

I didn't like his tone a bit,
An' I've about concluded
That we air all a pack of fools
An' by slick tongues deluded.
Oh, if the mill will start again
An' let me work back in it,
I'll hunt that organizer up,
An' lick him in a minute!

A Penitent Striker.

MOTHERS, TAKE NOTICE!

Greenville, S. C.
July 21, 1929

Dear Aunt Becky:

I can see that the new story is going to be a good one. There might be more of us who would chum with our mothers, if they would be like "Mrs. Anderson," and show interest, sympathy and understanding toward us.

But most mothers are more critical than sympathetic; they are ready to believe the worst of us, and declare we "worry" them to death with "uneasiness," when we are out of sight!

Some of them drive us almost crazy, too, by their attitude, and lose our confidence just as "Emily" lost "Paula's." It's a pity that mothers don't try from that story, to get a much needed lesson on "how to manage girls." A girl who would like to have mother for

A PAL.

AS USUAL

After nearly two months out on strike, the operatives of Mills Mill, Greenville, S. C., have gone back to work under same conditions that existed when they walked out. Labor union leaders "urged them to go back to work," and for a mighty good reason,—if people were willing to understand it.

Labor unions prosper only when members all work and pay their dues. These dues supply the organizers and trouble makers with plenty of ready cash for hotel bills, auto rides, etc. It is a "horse of another color" when there is no more cash to collect, and nobody works and everybody eats.

It is not the "union" that bears the greatest expense of idleness; the strikers are urged to "enlist local sympathy," and "get help" locally, as far as possible. It does not take long to wear "local sympathy thread bare," and mill people,—are too independent and self-respecting to become "beggars."

They begin to wonder "why the union does not care for them, "and how!" They begin to ask questions;—they begin to think for themselves, and soon regret the wages lost, along with the happy friendship and confidence of the mill company. Thomas "Failure" McMahon and associates, have another failure checked against them.

With so many mills barely making "both ends meet," but still willing to run for the sake of the operatives, it should be a great relief to have the "Labor-Unions" assume the responsibility of caring for (?)

the operatives till market conditions improve!

"It's an ill wind that blows nobody good."

ANDERSON, S. C.

Oakwood

Dear Aunt Becky:

The General B. Y. P. U. organization held its monthly council Thursday night. The following persons were elected recently to hold office for the next term: J. A. Harrison, director; J. Sam Shaw, associate; Miss Ruby McClain, secretary.

Miss Nettie Ann Biggs and Mr. F. Carter were married by Rev. E. C. White, a few days ago.

Mr. Henry Moore was a recent visitor in our community. We are always glad to have him with us.

LUDDIE.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

"Aunt Becky's" Daughter in Hospital

Our daughter, Mrs. C. B. Todd, of near Salemburg, N. C., is in Highsmith hospital at Fayetteville, where she recently underwent a serious operation. Aunt Becky visited her there and fell in love with the hospital, the doctors, and the nurses. How could she help it, when she was allowed to stay even at night, and was served with trays of delicious food—right in the room?

That hospital is more like a well-ordered, home-like hotel. No red-tape, no cut-and-dried rules for visitors; everybody smiling, friendly, interested and interesting. If I ever have to go to a hospital, I'd rather go to Highsmiths than any place I've ever seen. There are three of the doctors Highsmith, the father and two sons, and they have a lovely hospital and an enviable record for successful operations.

Victory Mills

I had so many delightful friends out at Victory, that I stayed till Monday, in order to visit them. This pretty mill is about two miles out from Fayetteville, and has made wonderful improvements since I was there 12 or 13 years ago. Maybe I had a sneaking idea that our correspondent there, had been "stretching his blanket" a bit when enumerating the many nice things going on;—but, must confess that he was very conservative. It is a lovely village.

This community now has its own post office, called "Lakedale." There's a pretty mill office, beautiful bungalow houses, and lots of

paint has recently been used. The ground is level, sandy-white soil, and there are fine gardens and flower yards. Each lot is unusually large, and nobody is crowded or cramped.

In The Office

Messrs. M. A. Bearden, secretary and treasurer, and H. K. Hart, superintendent, are two as fine, friendly and courteous gentlemen as we have ever met. When we meet executives like these, and see the splendid spirit everywhere manifested in their territory, we feel like yelling "Hurrah for North Carolina!"

Overseers

Of course the overseers are the same fine type of progressives. That is evident just as soon as one enters that pretty mill, and sees the nice, clean machinery and good running work.

J. F. Santell, overseer of carding and his second hand, Louis Belk, are of course largely responsible, for how could work run so well, if not properly prepared first in the card room?

A. B. Brannon, overseer of spinning and his second hand, R. W. Williams, are experts in their line, and we've never seen prettier or neater girls, than we found in this department. Mr. Brannon made me a present of a set of the lovely window curtains woven here, much to my delight, for I'm "carzy" about North Carolina products.

M. C. Tidwell, overseer weaving, was once a Newberry boy; we used to work together in old Newberry Cotton Mill. He was more recently with the Judson Mill, of Greenville, S. C., which is in itself a recommendation. D. A. Purcell is his able assistant, and the beautiful curtain goods, broadcloth and scrim woven here, is an honor to the textile industry.

C. D. Hendrix, overseer of the cloth room, is also from Judson Mill, Greenville, S. C., and has introduced some of that mills beauty and system to this place. It is one of the prettiest and most orderly cloth rooms we have seen recently.

L. V. Faircloth, dyer, has been here for many years; looks like a 20-year-old, but assured us he was actually a married man.

E. R. Lilly, master mechanic, is in Highsmith hospital; have forgotten who the assistant is.

I found two of my very best friends, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Warren, at "Lakedale," and they promised to visit my daughter in the hospital.

Superintendent Hart wouldn't allow me to call a taxi, but got out his auto and took me through the pretty village, and to his home to meet his charming wife, and, then to

Cape Fear Mill

I was looking for some friends,

Miss Louise Helms and "Granny Wiggs," but they had "moved back" to Springfield Mill, at Laurel Hill.

Had a delightful visit, though, for I was warmly welcomed by Messrs J. R. Butler, official manager, Sam Britt, superintendent, W. D. Lawson, carder and spinner and R. H. Rouse, overseer weaving.

They make tire cord, etc., here, and are going to give me a "set of tires," when I buy my next auto!

Superintendent Britt, got out his auto and had a Mr. Churchill to carry me back to Highsmith's Hospital, where I stayed till time to catch the 12:15 train to Greensboro, enroute for home.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

Dallas Mill News

Dear Aunt Becky:

Picnics, fish fries, etc., are very popular these hot days.

Dallas lost two games to Merri-mac the Fourth, but won from Lincoln, Saturday.

The ladies of the Baptist church will serve supper at the Y. M. C. A., Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Buchanan and Mr. Frady motored to Mobile last week.

Mr. Sam Brazelton, of Lindale, Ga., visited relatives and friends here last week.

Miss Alta Guston visited in Hillsboro, Tenn., last week.

The Methodist Sunday school will go on its annual picnic Friday.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Zollie Currey, a son.

I see right now that the new story is going to be good, Aunt Becky.

LILLIAN FISHER.

GOLDVILLE, S. C.

Joanna News

The prophet of old was praying and the desire of his heart found expression in these words, "Oh, Lord, revive thy work in the midst of the years."

The history of the age has been a series of revivals in all phases of life. When business conditions are not good, merchants start to revive trade by special sales and make extra efforts to get new customers. When men wander from God and become careless and indifferent to God's mercy, the call of the Father comes ringing in their ears and they are called back to the house of love and mercy.

Our own community needs a revival of Christianity. We have been receiving good things from God. Have we been thankful? Have we given ourselves to Him? Do we not feel that God should revive us and put us to work that we may bring in His kingdom?

A community revival will begin

Sunday, July 21, and continue for two weeks. Every person in the community is urged to do his or her part to make the meeting a success. The hour of service will be eight o'clock each evening. Rev. C. C. Vaughn and H. E. Bullington will preach. Mr. Vaughn will preach one evening and Mr. Bullington the next throughout the meeting.

A most cordial invitation is extended to everybody to attend these services. Set a good example by going to church and others will follow in your footsteps.

Let us pray and work that God will revive his work in our midst.

Village News

Miss Ula Lee Martin of Blacks-ville, N. C., spent the week-end with Mrs. W. W. Hair, Milton road.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Bullington of Spartanburg, S. C., were week-end guests of Rev. and Mrs. H. E. Bullington.

Miss Doris Abrams returned Sunday from a two weeks visit to relatives in Simpsonville, S. C.

Mrs. E. C. Arthur returned Sunday to Raleigh, N. C., after spending several weeks with Mrs. Mamie White, Joanna Inn.

Miss Dora Dukes returned Tuesday after being away for two weeks on account of a tonsil operation.

Mr. Carl Stroud of Charleston, S. C., spent Sunday with his mother, Mrs. W. B. Stroud.

Mrs. J. H. Reel of Spartanburg is visiting her daughter, Mrs. B. F. Cooper.

Mrs. M. B. Milan and children of Spartanburg visited Mrs. Glenn Franklin last week.

Mrs. J. M. Whitmire of Greer, S. C., is spending a few days with her daughter, Mrs. J. W. Dudley.

Mrs. W. M. Anderson of Simpsonville is spending the week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Dye.

Mrs. C. E. Chapman spent the week-end with friends in Columbia.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Campbell of Clinton were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Craig.

Mr. and Mrs. Jessie Bolt of Laurens spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Cooper.

Mr. R. C. Boswell and daughter, Tereatha, and Mrs. Rhett Cooper of Columbia spent Tuesday with Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Chapman.

New School Superintendent Has Arrived

Mr. G. N. Foy, our new school superintendent, arrived Sunday. He and Mrs. Foy are at Joanna Inn for the present. Many of our people knew Mr. Foy when he was in Laurens school, and from the many good things that they say about him, we are sure that we are very fortunate in having him in our community. We are happy to welcome Mr. and Mrs. Foy into our midst.

Typhoid Clinic

On last Friday 250 people came to the office for the typhoid serum. Our people are to be congratulated

on taking this step to prevent this terrible and dreaded disease. Miss Warren and Dr. Martin will be at their office every Friday afternoon from 2:00 to 4:00 o'clock to give the serum to those who wish it.

Base Ball

Goldville defeated Clinton by a score of 9 to 5 last Saturday. The splendid pitching of Bouknight was one of the big reasons. Hurrah for Bouknight! The team backed him up in a fine way.

We play Newberry at Newberry next Saturday. All out for Newberry! Let's go! Let's boost!

EATONTON, GA.

Imperial Cotton Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

It seems like no one else will write from here, so here goes:

Our superintendent, Mr. Shelton, is having the village and cottages lighted and making other improvements too numerous to mention.

We all enjoyed the vacation the week of July 1st, and started up full time with plenty of help and work running next to perfect.

Our revival meeting started at the Baptist church, Sunday. The pastor, Rev. Hornsby, is assisted by Rev. James P. Wesberry, of Columbia, S. C.; the outlook for a great meeting is good.

The Methodist church just closed, what some think the most successful meeting in years. The pastor, Rev. Stone, was assisted by Rev. Charlie Tillmann, who also led the singing, assisted his lovely daughter, Beth;—it was a wonderful revival, with several souls won for Christ.

We have enclosed our base ball park, and lots of visiting players tell us it is the best park in this neck of the woods. We have a good baseball team, composed entirely of boys who work in our mill; it is the only team we know of playing only mill boys.

Mr. J. I. Alford, our assistant superintendent, is president of the club, with "Cotton" Royal, manager. We lost a game Saturday to Barnett Shoals. We are to play Juliette here Saturday.

Miss Sadie Batchelor has returned from a week's stay in Griffin and reported a nice time.

Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Edwards' daughter, Rosenia, and Miss Hazel Ard of Forsyth, were visitors here Sunday.

Mr. Helion Alford left Saturday to attend summer school at Georgia Tech, where he has been a student for two years.

Our night superintendent, Mr. Allison, accompanied by B. C. Hunnicutt, C. M. Bales and Hubert Oliver, motored to the country Monday and returned with the back of two new Fords full of water-

melons, that were given them by friends.

Mr. Bartow Gazaway, of Newman, is visiting friends here this week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Hunnicutt of Greensboro, Ga., are visiting their children here.

Burlin, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Williams, was taken to a Macon hospital last week for a serious operation; we hope for her a speedy recovery.

Mr. Roy Gazaway is reported ill at this writing; we hope he will be back on the job soon.

Mrs. J. I. Alford is spending several weeks with her parents in Atlanta.

Miss Dolly Horn, of Atlanta, is spending some time here with Mr. and Mrs. Sam Horn.

The wife of Mr. W. B. Thomas is reported very sick at this writing; we hope she will soon be well.

Mr. Arnold of Sparta, is spending the week with Mr. and Mrs. Ray Arnold.

Mr. J. I. Thickland, overseer spinning, Greenwood, S. C., and family, were recent visitors of Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Allison.

TOBE.

OPP, ALA.

Opp Cotton Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

We have had some changes lately: Mr. J. C. Waters has resigned his position as overseer of spinning at night, and has accepted a position at Geneva Cotton Mill, Geneva, Ala. He is succeeded by Mr. Carpenter.

Mr. John Faulkner has resigned his position as overseer of weaving at night and has accepted a similar one with the Alabama Mills at Wetumpka, Ala. He is succeeded by Mr. O. W. Whatley.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Anderson were visitors to New Brocton, Ala., Sunday.

Miss Eva Mae Rhoden, of Beulah, is spending the week with Miss Ruth Creel.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Simpkins of Akron, Ala., are visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Simpkins, also Mr. and Mrs. Simpkins' daughter, Mrs. Dunn of Sunny South, Ala., is visiting them.

Mr. Mack Woodham and wife are leaving for Wetumpka, Ala.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Middleton are moving back. They just couldn't stay away.

Mr. U. G. Creel went fishing Saturday and has had to hire somebody this week to help him scratch red bugs.

Miss Ruth Creel motored to Elba, Ala., Friday.

Nicolas Mill

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Middleton and Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Robbins were week-end visitors to Montgomery, Ala.

Miss Trudie Holley who is visiting in Panama City, Fla., writes back that she is having a splendid time.

Mrs. Emmett Davis' mother from Manchester, Ga., is visiting her.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Cole and Miss Winnie Wright spent a few days at Camp Walton, Fla., last week.

Mrs. E. H. Creel has returned after visiting her mother at Albany, Ga.

Miss Maude Hardin and Mr. Otis Stanley were married Saturday afternoon.

Miss Audrey Robbins, Mrs. Gertrude Bryant and little son, Charles, and Mr. and Mrs. Grissett were visitors to Hacoda, Ala., Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Middleton and Mr. M. W. Middleton and Mr. U. G. Creel and daughter, Ruth, were visitors to Ozark, Ala., Friday p. m.

Mr. G. W. Robbins' brother, Mr. Edd Robbins, of Louisiana is visiting him this week.

Our revival meeting has closed; we had a very successful meeting.

Come on "Just Greenville," let's hear from you some more.

BROWN EYES.

SELMA, ALA.

Sunset Village News

After a weeks vacation during the first week in July, we are all settled down to work again. Those who went away for the week are too numerous to mention. Some stayed at home and entertained guests. We are sure everybody enjoyed themselves.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Buxton entertained guests.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Buxton entertained relatives and a large number of friends at a barbeque dinner July 4th at their home.

In the village beautifying contest the last day of June, Mrs. B. S. Walker took first prize and was also awarded the silver loving cup presented by the Sunset P. T. A. Mrs. J. M. Jefferies took second prize and Mrs. Chisolm third.

Wedding bells have been ringing recently; Miss Lucile Powel and Mr. Clifford Culp were quietly married at the court house. They are at home with the bride's sister, Mrs. Hollis Davis.

Death claimed little Dorris, Rutherford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Rutherford, July 16th at the Baptist Hospital. She was taken suddenly ill and died soon after reaching the hospital. Our deepest sympathy goes out to the bereaved ones.

Aunt Becky, the story "For Her Children's Sake" was great. It ended just right. We all enjoyed it very much.

BLUE BIRD.

(Thank you "Blue Bird." I hope you will enjoy the new story, too—Aunt Becky.)

The Way of A Woman

By

MRS. ETHEL THOMAS

(Continued from Last Week)

CHAPTER III

Patty's trunk was too large to bring in the carriage, and too heavy for Uncle Ned to handle; so her check had been turned over to a neighbor, who was at the station and offered his services, and before she and her mother had finished clearing the dinner table the trunk arrived and was deposited in the little hall.

Then such a time as they had, unpacking, stopping to look at kodak pictures, to discuss books,—to examine souvenirs, class rolls, post card scenes, etc., chatting like two girl chums.

Patty told her mother about Ada Ousley, Myrtle Brown and Grace Mitchell, but somehow she couldn't speak of the man who had so gallantly proffered assistance. He was just a "happen so" and didn't really count, anyway she argued, and mother might think she was interested if she spoke of him,—and, she wasn't, no, not at all; she didn't even know his name.

When the trunk was unpacked and her things placed away, Patty said:

"Now mother, the reign of terror begins. I hereby assert my authority. We'll put on our kimonas and bedroom slippers,—and take an afternoon snooze; later we'll go down to the swimming hole, and take a plunge."

"Now Patty, I refuse to commit suicide soon as you get home. You know that I can't swim, and that I've vowed never to go in the water until I learn how; but to lie down to rest sounds good, even if I am too happy to snooze," was the playful retort.

"Are you happy mother?" and Patty placed both hands on her mother's shoulders and gazed lovingly and yearningly into the brown eyes level with her own. "You've never seemed really and truly happy,—and I've wondered so about you."

"I'm as happy as I can be, Patty,—now that I have you home again," evasively. "But let's get into our 'cool-me-off's' and lie down and talk. I'll beat you getting ready!"

Patty accepted the challenge, dumped right down on the clean rag rug, doffed her slippers, grabbed her bedroom slippers, jammed her foot in and paused wondering, to investigate the cause of a "crumpled up" toe,—pushed back by an impediment; and Billy Bryan's note was in her hand!

Patty grew hot and cold; she thrilled and trembled, as she remembered the gallant stranger bending to fasten her bag, and then stammering, "There I hope that is safe now, and—and that all will be well!" Was that a veiled apology and a plea for mercy? Here was romance and mystery;—dare she tolerate it? Dare she indulge her

Nobody's Business

By Geo McGee.

BUT THE GIRLS ADORED HIM

Uncle Joe's Sammie was so green in school, they used him for shrubbery around the front steps on special occasions. He was "turned back" so many times in the first reader, all the page up to: "Can the bird sing?" were worn entirely out. Every time he sneezed, a pint of saw-dust came forth.

It took Sammie exactly 9 weeks to learn how to cross a "t," and he never did decide whether an "i" should be dotted on the left side or the right. He continued to spell cat with a "k" until he finished the third grade. He thought Bonaparte was prime ribs for a long time. He didn't know the difference between the Civil War and the Fourth of July.

Sammie never stood at the head of his class but once, and that happened when the rest of the kids had to stay at home with the measles. He could not keep Stonewall Jackson out of the battle of Bunker Hill to save his life. He thought General Lee was the name of a new cigarette, and never did find out that the Mississippi river did not empty into the Bay of Biscay.

When Sammie got up to make a speech every Friday afternoon, he couldn't do a thing but grin, and the furtherest he ever got with one was: "Up hill, down hill: Oh, such," and after that—he stood so still for 10 minutes, the teacher thought he was pulling a trance. After Sammie had been in school 3 years, he didn't know the difference between a map and a black-board. And he forgot several times, and licked his desk, thinking it was his slate.

The teacher asked Sammie once to bound New York, and he told her he didn't have no string. He thought twice 2 was 3, and 5 plus 4 was 6 up to his 12 birthday. He believed grammar was something to eat until the teacher proved by 3 hours work that a book should be read from the front toward the back. He asked Johnnie Brown once what would have happened to the United States if John Bull had not of stobbed Caesar.

Gosh, Sammie was green. He discovered that there were two "m's" in his name the day after Commencement. Uncle Joe decided to make a legislator out of him after he looked over his examination papers. Sammie was sent to college in a town 14 miles from home, and he spent 2 weeks looking for the registrar. After the professors interviewed Sammie, they sent him home by freight. But an education ain't everything. Sammie now has a job with the highway commission at \$350.00 per month. He is time-keeper for the 2 boys that keep the weeds cut down between Punktown and Po-dunk.

LAUREL HILL, N. C.**Springfield Mill**

Dear Aunt Becky:

I've been gone quite a while, but here I am again; when one takes a dip in Springfield pond, they can't stay away during the swimming season.

We are enjoying life. Have a fine baseball club even if it did lose the game Saturday to Red Springs. They have only lost two games this season.

We had an ice cream festival and several contests in the mill yard Saturday night, for the benefit of the ball club. Mrs. Roxie Smith won a cake for being the prettiest girl.

Miss Lula Grant won a box of candy in the Charleston contest.

Mr. Smith and son, of Greensboro, N. C., were here for the fun, and gave us some fine singing. Mr. Smith had not been here in 20 years. They are coming back in August, to give us a minstrel.

The East Laurinburg band—a fine bunch of young men, came and rendered delightful music, and we truly appreciated their help.

We also had some fine string music; some of these musical artists were from Rockingham, and some were our own home boys.

Mr. Will Ivey and wife, Mrs. Ruby West and a number of others from Rockingham, were with us for the big entertainment.

Mr. Geo. West, our overseer of spinning, is manager of the ball team, and is O. K. on both jobs.

We will have a Sunday school picnic next Saturday. Our Sunday school is in the afternoon, and that gives us a chance to attend church in East Laurinburg, which many of us do. Our carter, Mr. D. V. Deaver and family, Mrs. Hamer Cheeks and I, attended services at East Laurinburg Baptist church last Sunday. The Young Ladies Class is to have a picnic Saturday week, at Mack's Beach.

Mr. Franklin Ammons visited in Roseboro, Sunday. Miss Annie Ammons is very sick.

Mr. Geo. West, is visiting in Rockingham.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Simmons are the proud parents of a pretty baby girl. Mr. Simmons is mighty proud to be "Daddy."

Mr. Davis Hooks and Miss Mae Ray, of Bessemer City, were quietly married Saturday.

Mr. Martin has moved his family back here from Hope Mill. "Chickens may leave, but they will come back to roost."

BIDDIE.

(Biddie, I was in Fayetteville last week, visiting my daughter in Highsmith Hospital, and went to Cape Fear Mill to look you up; but, the "chickens had gone back home to roost."—Aunt Becky.)

GASTONIA, N. C.**Ruby Mill**

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are taking our vacation this week; the management of the Ruby Mill gives the employees one week's vacation every summer, as the mill runs full time; the week's rest is greatly appreciated. We are going to try to tell where each one is spending his vacation; if we miss any, pardon us, and we will get them next time.

curocity and read the note? No! That man was an adventurer—and he took her to be a fresh easy mark. She'd show him.

Thrusting the note back into her slipper she set her little foot firmly upon it, her cheeks aflame, her heart beating almost to suffocation and laughed aloud as she danced around calling out:

"Hurry mother—I'm almost ready," then springing like a frolicsome kitten onto the bed, just as her mother made a playful dash for it. A fresh June breeze, fragrant with roses, came caressingly through open windows, and with a sigh of satisfaction they stretched out, for a moment, looking into each other's eyes silently.

"Mother, tell me about your girl-hood days. You've never told me much about your past. I don't remember daddy, and I want to know all about him and—everything. You have never seemed really happy more than for a few moments at the time. While at school I was haunted always by the memory of your pale face and sad dark eyes. I never could hold a vision of you, smiling and starry-eyed, your face glorified and radiant with love and happiness;—but, I know that no mother ever loved a child more than you love me. The thought of you bending over the sewing machine, tired and half sick,—was torture, and some times I would almost yield to the mad desire to run away from school and come to you. But I knew I must stick and make good, if I ever repaid you for all you were doing for me. Oh, I did so want you at the commencement," and Patty stroked her mother's hair lovingly.

"Suppose you tell me more of your thoughts Patty, and let me see how they compare with mine when I was a young girl?"

"Not a word till I hear from you,—but, if you are real good, I may tell you lots," teasingly.

"Well dear, I married when 17, was a mother at 19, a deserted wife at 21—and,—"

"Deserted! But I thought—" Patty gasped.

"Yes, love, you thought your father was killed in the Spanish-American war,—and I suppose he was,—though I have never been able to realize it,—and for a long time, expected him to come home."

"But he deserted you! What for mother? Living or dead, I could never forgive that. You poor suffering angel!"

"I don't like to speak of it Patty. His mother hated me,—she plotted and planned and contrived to get me into a compromising position, branded me as a—"

"That will do mother," interrupted Patty,—"I don't want to hear any more,—only is she living?" hoarsely.

"Yes, I suppose so. She was a widow, very wealthy, and married the widower lawyer who helped to ruin and divorce me."

"The name, please mother," tensely.

"No, Patty; I don't suppose you will ever see them,—their home is,—or was, in Washington, D. C. They have forgotten us,—they have never cared, and we don't need them to make our life complete."

"But mother!" and Patty's voice quivered with pain, "Did daddy love you?"

"He did, but he was insanely jealous, too; therefore his mother won in her plans to make him doubt and desert me. I believe, though, that in so doing, she, too, lost him. Uncle Ned learned from her servants that she never heard a word from him after he joined the army. Now love, I have given you a glimpse into my life's history; let's close the book, forget the past, and live in the present. I've got you, darling, pure and sweet and good, and I can do without everything else in the wide world, so long as I have your love and confidence."

There was a long tense moment of silence; the mother gazed anxiously into the charming countenance of her daughter, who gazed up at the ceiling. Something tugged mightily upon Patty's heart-strings. Her creed rang in her ears, and she repeated in a low, scarcely audible voice, as if in earnest prayer, and unconsciously:

"I will conquer weakness in myself. I will fight evil thoughts, — evil desires, evil habits. I will allow no envious feelings, no angry or jealous feelings to poison and possess my soul; I will drive them out with thoughts of love,—so that my children may have an inheritance of love."

"Patty! What are you saying?" queried Mrs. Anderson, raising her head and looking anxiously into the sweet girlish face.

"The only prayer I know, mother mine, that helps me to keep the bad part of me in subjection. I was about to declare war eternal on my paternal ancestry. But I don't want to bring to my children an inheritance of hate, and so I've got to think love, live and practice love. I want to be true always to the highest and best in me. I never want one thought that I'd be ashamed or afraid to share with you. You are a mother, but still a girl. You've loved, and you will know how to sympathize with me, if I should some day find my mate." Awe-struck, amazed, the mother replied tremulously:

"Yes, Patty, I shall pray God daily that I may gracefully accept second place in your affections, when you meet your mate."

"I can't think of you being 'second place' mother. You will always be the first."

"You haven't loved yet, dear. Make no rash promises. You have the blood of passionate natures in your veins, and when you do love,—"

"My head shall take care of my heart, mother. Thank you for the sensible training I've had," replied Patty confidently.

All this time, the note in Patty's slipper was a burden on her conscience. She couldn't get consent of her mind to read it in her mother's presence, but, fully intended to tell her all about it, later—if—it was worth telling—which she was sure it wasn't,—and if not,—why mention it at all?

"Now, Patty, didn't you promise me your confidence? Haven't you something to tell me?"

"Yes, lots of things that I have planned for our future.

Out superintendent, Mr. W. H. Sanders and family, day overseer of spinning, Mr. Homer Albright and family, and Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Rickman are at Wrightsville and Carolina Beaches.

Mrs. B. H. Ingle, day carder and family, Mr. J. G. Lynn, night superintendent, and family are in the mountains of Western North Carolina.

Mr. F. P. Foster, night carder, is with his parents at Woodruff, S. C.

Mr. George M. West and family, with relatives in Rutherford County.

Mr. Andrew Jenkins and family, with relatives in Polk County.

Mr. Otto Adair and family, with friends and relatives in Shelby and Spartanburg.

Mr. Mack Grice and family, with relatives in Cleveland County.

All that are not going away are planning to take a much needed rest, just staying at home.

Our ball team is doing fine for the late start it got; out of 7 games played, they have won 4, and we expect them to do better yet.

The bean beetles got our beans,—but roasting ears are coming along fine; our gardens have been a big help to us.

THE BUMBLE BEE.

GREENVILLE, S. C.

News Items From Judson Mills

Mrs. Rose Saunders, Miss Irene Saunders and Miss Margaret Woodside visited Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Jenkins last week; while here Mrs. Jenkins entertained at a weiner roast for them.

Little Dolan Jordan has returned home after several weeks visits to his grandparents.

Mrs. P. C. Gaillard, of Newberry, in visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. E. Garvin.

The stork visited the homes of J. B. Morris and Franklin Cox leaving a fine boy at each home; both mothers and babies are doing nicely.

We are glad to know that Floyd Chasteen and Ralph Durham are improving after a severe steam scalding—last week; both are in the city hospital.

The mill closed down two and one-half days for July 4th and the vacation was enjoyed by all; quite a few went on fishing and camping trips and report great success and fine times.

Those who stayed at home were entertained by the ball team and various activities at the community building, including a free picture show.

The shower baths at the building are the most popular places at Judson, now.

The Sunday School Council of the Methodist church, held its regular monthly meeting in the community building Tuesday evening; after the business a social hour and refreshments were enjoyed by all.

Mrs. S. L. Leach and little grandchildren of Lylesville, N. C., are visiting Mrs. Lee Rollins and Mrs. W. D. Jenkins.

All the girls who went to the Y. W. C. A. Conference at Camp Merriewood, report a fine time and a good conference.

Mr. C. D. Hendrix, overseer the cloth room at Victory Mills, of Fayetteville, N. C., was a recent visitor here.

Miss Myrtle Moss of Mount Holly, N. C., visited friends here during the holidays.

Mrs. Garden has returned to her home at Macon, Ga., after several weeks visit to her

her son, Harry Garden, at the Judson Hotel.

Mr. Asa Sarborough has returned from Kingsport, Tenn., where he visited L. L. Chandler and family, former residents of Judson.

Miss Laura Wright, of Greenwood, in spending her vacation with her mother, Mrs. Jamieson.

B. Mc.

DECATUR, ALA.

Connecticut Mills

Hello Aunt Becky:

Here we are again, after a grand and glorious holiday.

We want to tell you first of all about our float in the Fourth of July parade. The Chamber of Commerce gave prizes to the three best floats and we captured second prize. Our float was beautifully decorated with red, white and blue crepe paper, and carried a bale of cotton surmounted by a roll of fabric. Eight of our prettiest and most popular girls, accompanied by our welfare worker, Miss Wheelis, made the float more attractive still. Each girl was attired in white and wore a banner bearing the name of her department. The following comprised the group: Misses Florence Shannon and Monnie Hill of card room, Misses Dollie Vest, Nancy Kilgore and Margie Street of spinning room, Misses Minnie McGriff and Lillie Bonds of twister room, and Miss Nell Taylor of cloth room. Another interesting feature of the float, was the fact that it was driven by Bob Fields, the oldest employee of the mill, considering service, since it has been located in the South.

The play ground equipment is being installed at the community house and the children of the village will spend many happy hours there, enjoying the play period as well as the story hour.

The Sunday school is growing every Sunday. Our attendance has not fallen below one hundred for the past two months.

Rev. J. W. Meyers of Hartsville, Ala., has just closed a two week's revival at the community house. The services were well attended and much interest was manifested.

Last Saturday night a Sunday school social was enjoyed by the people of the village. The attendance was estimated at about two hundred and fifty, and everyone entered into the occasion with a lot of real pep and enthusiasm.

Amos Morin, overseer of twister and weave room has recently returned from a visit to Danielson, Conn. He was accompanied by his family, and will make his home here in the future.

J. E. Fields, overseer of carding, was a business visitor in Jacksonville, Ala., last week.

Miss Beatrice Woodruff, clerk in the spinning room office, is spending her vacation visiting relatives in New Mexico and Texas. She will return by the way of Oklahoma.

Miss Aileen Murphree is a new employee of the test room.

The many friends of Miss Roberta Kincaid will be glad to know that she will be able to leave Dr. Baugh's Infirmary, this week, where she underwent an operation for appendicitis.

Mr. and Mrs. John Dunn and family have moved to Columbia, Tenn. We regret losing very much.

SOMEBODY'S STENOG.

I'm going to take you away from here, and bring so much sunshine into your life that you'll never think of the past. We're going to chuck that sewing machine into the Chattahoochee river, or—lock it up and throw away the key. I'm going to divide clothes with you till you get some nicer, and your old black and drab things shall never disgrace your beauty again. You shall find happiness such as you deserve. But let's take our swim—or I'll take the swim, and give you a ducking—and we'll talk more about it when twilight comes. That's the best time to exchange confidences."

Mrs. Anderson smiled into Patty's earnest eyes, as the girl arose from the bed.

"You take your swim. I'll give you one hour, — in which time I'll take the nap I haven't had—and then if you're not back, I'll come for you. One hour now, no more."

"Very well, mother; you do look tired out. I'll be back by six o'clock, sharp. It is now nearly five."

Patty donned a pretty blue mohair bathing suit, made with full bloomers, and knee skirt, trimmed in bands of white and blue stripes, with tie of the same, and a rubber cap to match. She put on a pair of black lisle hose and low-heeled shoes, into which she slipped the mysterious note. Then taking an umbrella, she kissed her mother good-bye, and ran across the fields of growing crops to the mouth of a small clear stream, a few hundred yards away, which emptied into the Chattahoochee.

Seating herself under the shade of a large tree on the bank of the "swimming hole," Patty pulled off her shoes hurriedly. The note was in her hand still folded. "Shall I read it, or shall I throw it in the river?" she argued.

A spirit of adventure seized her. Picking up a small round flat stone, about half an inch in diameter, she took a pin, scratched the outline of a heart on one side and a head on the other. A saucy cat-bird jeered at her from a nest across the stream.

"The fates shall decide!" Patty spoke aloud. "Heart I read, head I don't; two out of three," and she tossed the little stone up, laughingly.

"Hearts!" she said. "Oh, little bird, what do you think of that? I'm almost afraid!" and again she tossed.

"Head!" triumphantly. "It will be head next time, Mr. Gray-eyes, and then your note will be cast upon the waters unread. Up you go! Oh Fate be kind!" and again she tossed.

"Hearts!" she gasped, gazing at the stone with wide fascinated eyes. Then stubbornly:

"I don't believe it!" she cried: "I'll try it over!"—But no, I'll be a good sport,—not a cheat or a fraud," she argued aloud, listening to her heart.

"You're silly to let a little stone decide your fate," declared head.

"Anyhow, I'm a daughter of Eve,—I want to see, even if I don't taste!" addressing the little bird, and with trembling fingers she slowly unfolded the note.

(To Be Continued)